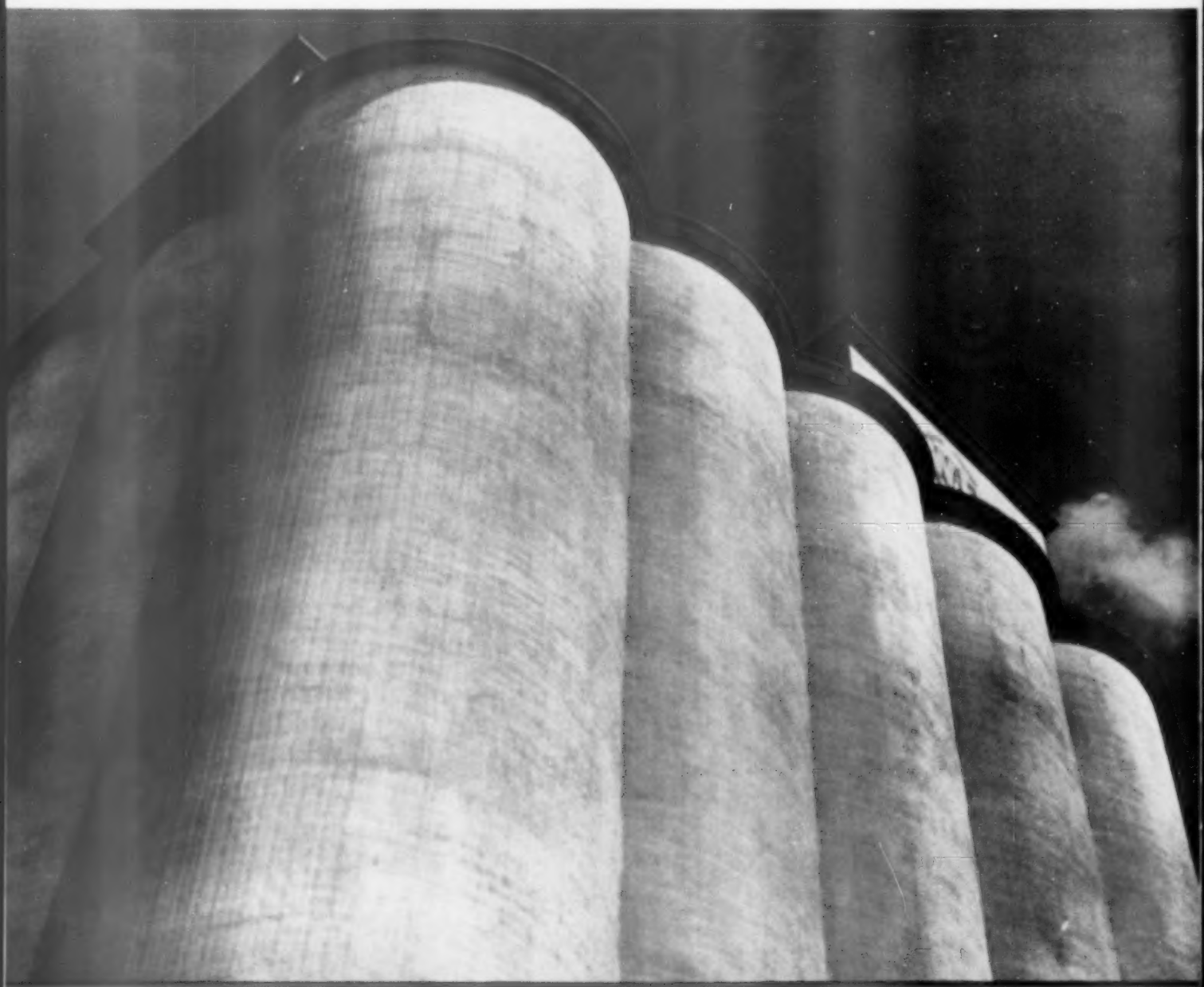
The Northwestern Miller



Volume 243
Number 12

SEPTEMBER 19, 1950

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The Northwestern Miller

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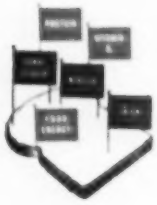

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BILL STERN TELLS ANOTHER SPORTS STORY

He forgot to lose!

• In 1912, Ted Meredith was just a 17-year-old schoolboy when the American Olympic team sailed for Stockholm for the Olympic Games. Yet already, Ted Meredith was such a promising runner that he was taken along to Stockholm just to watch and learn how "the big shots" make Olympic history. And the most glamorous American track star of them all was the incomparable Mel Sheppard, a double winner in the previous Olympic Games.

Came the 800-meter run, and the probulative favorite was Mel Sheppard. His most dangerous rival was Braun, sprint champion of Germany. So, they tossed in a stooge—their fleet-footed 17-year-old Ted Meredith, with orders to set at the start such a fierce pace that it would kill off all dangerous challengers to Mel Sheppard's expected victory.

Off went the starting gun, and off went the 17-year-old schoolboy, but Ted Meredith forgot to play his accepted part of the stooge. For he set such a killing pace that he even killed off the invincible Olympic champion, Mel Sheppard—and the amazing Ted Meredith not only won that 800-meter race, but he set a world's record!

And that was how Ted Meredith sprang from obscurity to an Olympic championship in the humble role of a stooge.

Absent-minded Ted Meredith displayed a type of forgetfulness that comes in mighty handy . . . even in our own business. For instance, Commander-Larabee has often forgotten about potential losses and costs when it comes to making an improvement that meant better service to the baker. Some tremendous advances in the packing, milling and blending of fine flours have come as a result of this constant program of progress. Try a Commander-Larabee Flour in your own shop. You'll see this research and milling "know-how" pay off for you in uniform, fine-textured loaves, day after day, with no costly variations in fermentation and mixing time. Check with your Commander-Larabee representative before placing your next flour order . . . you'll be glad you did.

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ICC Moves to Hike Rail Efficiency

Committee Approves Bill to Pay Freight on Gift Surpluses

WASHINGTON—The Senate Agriculture Committee, at the urging of the President, favorably reported a bill this week which would permit the U.S. Department of Agriculture to pay freight from point of storage to destination for surplus commodities which can be given away to domestic and foreign welfare agencies.

The House had already passed the measure, introduced by Rep. Walter Granger (D., Utah), but the Senate had shown little disposition to act. However, it is now forecast that the bill will pass the Senate without change in a closing jam of the current session of Congress.

At the present time, USDA is authorized to give away its surplus stocks of perishable foods on the basis of point of storage, providing that the use of these commodities by the eligible welfare organizations does not curtail local market purchases. However, it developed that the eligible welfare organizations did not have funds to pay even freight and repackaging charges.

The Granger measure is designed to correct this condition and open the way for disposal of surplus perishable foods which are in danger of total loss through deterioration.

It is expected that local cold storage plants in the vicinity of welfare organizations receiving gift butter supplies will be asked to take the butter in carlots and repackage or hold it in store for local welfare organizations until it can be used.

The local warehousemen will be paid a service charge for their operations and will be reimbursed for freight charges which may be incurred in shipping from storage points.

MILLION SACKS OF FLOUR BOOKED BY CHAIN

KANSAS CITY — A large chain baking concern booked about 1 million sacks of flour overnight Sept. 18 at $4.75 bulk, Kansas City. The purchase fills about two months' requirements of the company.

Inquiry from several other chains was noted, but they continued to hold out for lower prices. Over the week end a southeastern chain bought 50,000 to 75,000 sacks.

RECENT ORDERS PENALIZE L-C-L SHIPPERS; SPEED CAR LOADINGS

USDA Cooperation Sought in Spreading Out Grain Movement—No ODT Contemplated by Transport Czar —Industry to Be Consulted

WASHINGTON — Driving to discourage the prodigal use of railroad equipment, the Interstate Commerce Commission last week issued Service Order 868, which will penalize shippers who use freight cars for less-than-carload shipments.

Earlier the ICC ruled sharp demurrage charge boosts, faster movement of cars to and from unloading points, and restricted less than carload shipments within a municipal area.

Under the new edicts, a shipper must pay less-than-carload rates on overflow shipments which cannot be handled by the first car. Formerly overflow shipments were subject to charges based on the carload rate scale.

If two small cars are now supplied to shippers instead of a large one, the shipper must pay the higher rates which are levied on the small car shipments or wait until the roads are able to supply the larger car.

Under this service order a shipper who uses an additional car to move an excess of freight over the capacity of a delivered car will be required to pay 50% of the applicable rate for the full capacity of an additional car. For example, if a shipper has a 40,000 lb. shipment and loads a 30,000 lb. car, and loads the excess in another 30,000 lb. car, he will be billed for 50% of the applicable rate for the full capacity of the additional car. In short, it will cost shippers money to move freight in quantities in excess of full carlots, thus will speed up freight handling by forcing the nation's shippers to load only necessary freight to ease the freight car lack.

Car Service Order No. 868 suspends the follow lot rule and the two-for-one rule under which the railroads take carload overflows in a second car and substitute two small cars for use of shippers when they are unable to supply large car orders.

The provisions of the order are identical with those of Car Service Order No. 68 which was issued early in World War II. It voids the operation of Rule 24 of consolidated freight classification No. 19 and that

(Continued on page 37)

Kansas. In the afternoon, Eldon Weakley of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, will lead the discussion of book vs. physical inventory for monthly closings.

ACCOUNTANTS TO MEET

KANSAS CITY — The first fall meeting of the Flour Mill Accountants Assn. is scheduled for the Continental Hotel Sept. 22. The session will begin at 9:30 a.m. The morning topics will be property records and depreciation accounting, presented by Paul E. German, Standard Milling Co., Chicago, and K. E. Linnenkohl, New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City.

CRACKER STRIKE ENDS

LOS ANGELES—Employees of the National Biscuit Co. have accepted a 7½¢ hourly wage increase to end the strike begun Aug. 3. Workers in three other cracker baking plants had voted to accept the offer and return to work earlier.

Norway Buys Small Quantity of Flour; U.K. Seeks Springs

Only a few scattered trades were accomplished in the export flour market during the past week. Norway bought a small quantity of flour for November shipment, and some minor business was done in Latin America. Mills in the spring wheat territory had in hand cables from Great Britain seeking quotations of spring wheat straights.

Norway bought approximately 1,500 tons of 7% ash, 11% protein clears for the November position, mostly on the basis of $3.14 jutes, Gulf, after subsidy.

Spring wheat mills submitted offers of flour to the U.K. and on Sept. 18 were notified that the Ministry of Food was out of the market for the day. Nothing further was heard by early Sept. 19.

The British asked quotations on spring straights, 13% protein, 5% ash, by both U.S. and Canadian mills. It was believed by many in the trade that business probably would go to Canada because of the ability of mills there to quote lower prices. However, if Economic Cooperation Administration funds are involved in part of the procurement, some buying of U.S. flour was possible since ECA allocations for wheat must be fulfilled from U.S. sources.

Small Amounts Taken

Though individual amounts were very small, the principal buyers in Latin America have been Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico and Venezuela. In terms of bushels of flour, wheat equivalent, Cuba bought 31,000, Ecuador 29,000, Nicaragua 36,000 and Venezuela 14,000.

The import license muddle in Guatemala which has been hanging over the export trade for several months was cleared to a certain extent by a ruling from the executive committee of the International Wheat Council. The committee sustained Guatemala's challenge of all sales under the IWA made after June 3 against the 1950-51 quota. It agreed that sales made prior to June 3 should remain recorded and has asked Guatemala to issue import licenses on them.

Meanwhile, the Guatemalan quota will remain closed until the issue is fully settled. June 3 was the date on which the Guatemalan government issued regulations making imports of wheat and flour under the IWA subject to import licenses. Their request for cancellation was based on the contention that all sales were not transacted in accordance with the licensing regulation.

SBA Sponsors Full 4-Year Course in Baking Science

ATLANTA—An historic development in the field of education for the baking industry was marked here Sept. 19 when the Southern Bakers Assn. officially announced its sponsorship of a four-year academic course in baking science at Florida State University.

The announcement was made following a meeting of the SBA governors the evening of Sept. 18 at which nearly $50,000 was pledged by bakers and baking companies to establish funds for baking scholarships at the school.

The university, located at Tallahassee, is prepared to put plans for the course into operation immediately. Some 200 freshmen now registering for the fall term will be screened for the course from hundreds of prospects. When the first student completes the course in 1954 he will be the first graduate of a baking school in history to receive a bachelor's degree in baking science.

The completion of plans for the course marks the climax of more than four years of work on the project by leaders of the Southern Bakers Assn. The governors appointed a committee of bakers and allied men to supervise SBA sponsorship of the course. C. Stuart Broeman, American Bakeries Co., Atlanta, was named chairman of the group. Additional pledges of financial backing will be sought from other bakers and allied trades firms.

Graduates of the university who complete the baking curriculum are expected to be placed in positions of responsibility with baking firms in the southern states. Before taking the bachelor's degree in baking science a student will have completed a full four-year academic course, with specialization in one or more fields of bakery operations, such as production, sales, management, advertising, chemistry, accounting and personnel.

Florida State University has an enrollment of approximately 6,000 students. It is reported to be fully prepared to administer the baking course with the exception of a professor to supervise instructions of the production phase of the curriculum.

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ECA REMAINS CHIEF SOURCE OF WHEAT PACT BUYING POWER

Agency's Procurement Authorizations Account for Financing of 25 Million Bushels of U.S. IWA Sales Totaling 34 Million Bushels

WASHINGTON — Economic Cooperation Administration procurement authorizations again pace U.S. sales under the International Wheat Agreement, disclosing this financing for more than 25 million bushels of a total registry of slightly more than 34 million through Sept. 12, 1950. (See table on page 40.)

At the same time, ECA officials disclose that they are reviewing their regulation covering financing by this agency. With the world in a state of political uncertainty, the question arises over the liability of ECA in event of the inability of an exporter to deliver commodities or goods sold to ECA nations.

For example, if an ECA nation should be overrun by Russia and a cargo of wheat was en route to destination, the present ECA regulation appears to foreclose payment to the exporter if he is unable to make delivery as contracted. ECA regulation prohibits the tender of warehouse receipts as proof of delivery, although this would be a normal commercial practice. This situation covers all ECA nations with the exception of the U.K., which may make its own payments for supplies and is later reimbursed by ECA.

That ECA is examining this situation is not seen as an index of any forthcoming events but is largely precautionary. However, it appears to be a matter of importance to exporters, and until ECA finds a solution to it and amends its regulation to cover such contingencies, exporters will face an era of uncertainty ahead.

Acts on Guatemala

The Guatemalan controversy over the registry of flour sales to it under the IWA 1950-51 quota has been in part resolved by the executive committee of the International Wheat Council. Guatemala challenged the registry of all flour sales made to its importers under the present quota. These sales exceeded the quota of that nation.

The wheat council has determined that all sales made prior to June 3 should be registered and has asked the Guatemalan government to issue import licenses for these quantities. However, it also agreed that sales after that date are yet to be validated and will be subject to further consideration.

The U.S.D.A. has been informed that Portuguese territorial quotas for 1950-51 have been established as follows (Madeira and Azores are included in the quantity of 112,000 metric tons for metropolitan Portugal), in metric tons (wheat equivalent): Angola 9,000, Cape Verde Islands 1,000, Macau 4,275, Mozambique 9,000, Portuguese Guinea 275, Portuguese India: Goa, Damao, Diu 3,500, S. Tome and Principe 500, Timor 450.

Applies to Possessions

Also, the department has been informed that the wheat agreement quota for Spain of 100,000 metric tons is applicable not only to continental Spain but also to the Balearic and Canary Islands and to all other Spanish possessions. Quotas for these Spanish territories have not yet been determined; however, sales to these territories are eligible for export payment. The territories are as follows:

Spain: The Spanish part of the Iberian Peninsula, the Balearic and Canary Islands. **Settlements under Spanish sovereignty**: Llivia (territory in France, belonging to the province of Gerona), Ports of Ceuta and Melilla, Peregil Islands, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, Penon de Alhucemas, Alboran Island and Chafarinas Islands. **Spanish Colonies**: Rio de Oro or Spanish Sahara, the Ifny Territory, Spanish Guinea, the Islands of Fernando Poo, Annobon and Corisco, Islets of Elobey Grande, Elobey Pequeno, Banie, Leva and Ibane. **Spanish protectorate**: Spanish zone of Morocco.

PACIFIC N. W. WHEAT FUTURES TRADE STARTS

CHICAGO—Trading in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade for delivery at five north Pacific Coast points was initiated on the floor of the exchange Sept. 11 with a representative of a large processing interest participating on one side of the first trade and a representative of a large merchandising and export interest on the other end—the Quaker Oats Co. and the Continental Grain Co.

Trade in this particular style of wheat futures differs from that which has been engaged in for more than a hundred years on the Chicago Board of Trade, in that instead of delivery of grain against these contracts being made in Chicago, it will be accomplished at any one of five north Pacific Coast points: Portland, Ore., and Longview, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver, Wash. Deliverable grades will be No. 1 and No. 2 hard red winter, and No. 1 and No. 2 white wheat.

MILL SANITARIANS MEET WITH FDA TECHNICIANS

WASHINGTON—Recent studies by the Food and Drug Administration, the American Association of Cereal Chemists, and other groups have shown that wide differences exist in results in evaluation of the extent of foreign material in flour. A subcommittee of the technical advisory committee, Millers National Federation, has been named to work on the problem. This group held its first meeting with representatives of the Food and Drug Administration Sept. 11 and is beginning studies to bring about better interlaboratory agreement on foreign material counts.

Dr. C. N. Kimball Guest Speaker at Wheat Conference

KANSAS CITY—Dr. C. N. Kimball, president of the Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, will be a guest speaker at the 1950 wheat crop conference being sponsored by the Midwest Bakers Allied Club and the Kansas City chapter of the American Association of Cereal Chemists.

The conference will take place in the Aztec Room of the President Hotel, Kansas City, Sept. 25, beginning with a noon luncheon. Before joining the Midwest Research Institute, Dr. Kimball was directly connected with problems of the milling and baking industries as vice president in charge of engineering for the C. J. Patterson Corp., Kansas City.

SHELLMAR DIVIDENDS

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO—The board of directors of Shellmar Products Corp. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 40¢ a share on the corporation's $6 par value common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stockholders of record Sept. 15. A regular quarterly dividend of 59⅜¢ a share was also declared on the $50 par value 4¾% preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Infestation Control in Boxcars to Get Attention of Railroads

CHICAGO — Representatives of the milling and baking industries held a meeting Sept. 14 with a group of railroad officials regarding the condition of boxcars from the standpoint of infestation control.

It was pointed out that the condition of boxcars is the principal unsolved problem in reducing insect damage to cereal products. The railroad representatives did not disagree with this conclusion, and did agree to make definite exploration in the immediate future of two methods of dealing with the situation. The two methods are:

1. To do a much better than average job of cleaning the boxcars provided to milling companies for loading with flour, with special attention to be given to removal of accumulations of grain and other materials which provide insect harborage behind the end linings.

2. General adoption by the railroads of changes in boxcar construction and repair which will facilitate removal of insect harbors from end linings and other parts of cars.

A second meeting will be held in about six weeks and reports of progress will be made by the railroad officials.

The Sept. 14 meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Millers National Federation and the American Bakers Assn., and was an outgrowth of considerable previous discussion of the condition of boxcars provided for flour transportation.

The federation was represented by its president, Howard W. Files, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, and by the following members of its committee on bakery relations: G. Cullen Thomas, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; J. C. Beaven, Standard Milling Co., Chicago; Henry H. Cate, Flour Mills of America, Inc., Kansas City; Fred W. Lake, Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver; and Charles Ritz, International Milling Co., Minneapolis. The committee was assisted in its preparation by two subcommittees—insect control, headed by George B. Wagner, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., and transportation, headed by Earl B. Smith, General Mills, Inc. Messrs. Wagner and Smith participated in the meeting.

ABA Represented

The American Bakers Assn. was represented by its committee on cooperation with the milling industry, headed by Fred L. Cobb, Cobb's Sunlit Bakery, Green Bay, Wis. Other members of the committee present were: Carl Bergquist, Zinsmaster Baking Co., Minneapolis; L. E. Caster, Krig-Stevens Baking Co., Rockford, Ill.; G. E. Larsen, Ward Baking Co., New York, and Charles J. Regan, Interstate Bakeries Corp., Chicago.

The official delegation of the railroads was headed by four company presidents: R. L. Williams, Chicago & Northwestern Railway; Wayne A. Johnston, Illinois Central Railroad; Paul W. Johnston, Erie Railroad, and Col. J. D. Farrington, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, together with Lewis Pilcher, vice president of the Association of American Railroads. They were accompanied by 15 other officials of lower rank, representing car construction and claims committees as well as individual companies.

G. Cullen Thomas presided at the meeting.

New York Flour Distributors Plan 40th Anniversary Event

NEW YORK — Plans for a commemorative dinner celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the New York Association of Flour Distributors, to be held in mid-December of this year, were outlined at the season's initial meeting of the group here Sept. 14. Walter J. Stockman of Raymond F. Kilthau, president of the local association, presided.

It was announced that a joint session of the entertainment committee, headed by J. J. McMahon of International Milling Co., and a special 40th anniversary committee will be held Sept. 28 to work out details in connection with the event.

At the meeting Mr. Stockman referred to a recent letter from J. A. Zimmerman of Cahokia Flour Co., St. Louis, president of the National Association of Flour Distributors, to President Truman and key Washington officials offering the services of the national group if necessary.

Mr. Stockman also urged all members to keep exact business records in case they should be needed in the future.

Walter J. Stockman Heads Flour Unit of Defense Group

NEW YORK — Walter J. Stockman of Raymond F. Kilthau, president of the New York Association of Flour Distributors, has been appointed chairman of the flour industry committee of the Metropolitan Defense Committee on Food Supply.

The defense committee, organized to plan for emergency control of primary food distribution in the metropolitan New York area in the event of a catastrophe, will consist of key representatives of all of the major food industries. The committee will set up an organization that will coordinate and plan for the various food industries so that there will be some distribution of basic foods in the event any emergency destroys present distribution centers.

Other local representatives of the flour distributing industry named by Mr. Stockman to serve on the flour committee are: William A. Lohman, Jr., of General Mills, Inc.; J. A. MacNair of H. J. Greenbank & Co.; George R. Flach of the Standard Milling Co.; A. L. Ingram of Pillsbury Mills, Inc.; Herbert H. Lang of Coulter & Coulter, Inc.; and Albert W. Berg of Chas. W. Berg & Son. The initial meeting of the flour industry committee has been scheduled for Sept. 21 in the New York Produce Exchange.

Operations Ahead of 1949, Pillsbury Stockholders Told

MINNEAPOLIS — Operations of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., for the first quarter of its current fiscal year started June 1 were well ahead of a year ago, Philip W. Pillsbury, president, informed stockholders at the annual meeting Sept. 13.

In the year ended May 31, the company reported net income of $1,525,915, or $2.16 a common share on sales of $200,963,966, against net of $2,274,155, or $3.15 a common share on sales of $200,438,933 in the preceding year.

Net earnings during the past year were "abnormally low" because of an extremely low conversion margin on bakery flours, and "little or no" margin on soybean processing, J. Irl Beatty, financial vice president, explained.

"Meeting by Mail"

In an attempt to familiarize more of its 7,000 stockholders with company policies and activities the firm mailed out with its annual report a slip requesting questions from stockholders.

Some 30 or 40 questions from those sent in were answered by Pillsbury officers at the meeting.

The answers, together with a brief summary of the meeting, will be printed in booklet form and put in the mail to stockholders soon.

Last year Pillsbury's annual meeting was broadcast to let the general public, as well as stockholders, learn a little more about how a big company operates. This year's "stockholder meeting by mail" was aimed at getting more stockholders to take an actual part.

Officers Reelected

Corporate officers reelected by the directors include Mr. Pillsbury, president; the following vice presidents: Mr. Beatty, Howard W. Files, Paige Lehman, Patrick J. McKenney, Bradshaw Mintener, Allan Q. Moore, P. S. Gerot, A. B. Sparboe, Clyde H. Hendrix and B. J. Greer; Philip F. Sherman, secretary; Curtiss C. Coleman, treasurer, and Terrance Hanold, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

Directors reelected at the stockholders' meeting are John S. Pillsbury, chairman; Clark Hempstead, co-chairman; Mr. Beatty, James F. Brownlee, Edward B. Cosgrove, Mr. Files, Clive T. Jaffray, Mr. Lehman, Edward H. Mirsch, Stanley Partridge, Philip W. Pillsbury and Harry C. Piper.

MIDWINTER MEETING OF SOFT WHEAT MILLERS SET

CHICAGO — The National Soft Wheat Millers Assn. has announced that its midwinter meeting will be held Jan. 12, 1951, at the Brown Hotel in Louisville.

BUFFALO GRAIN EXPORT MOVEMENT PICKS UP

BUFFALO—The export movement of grain from the Buffalo elevators to the occupied countries of Europe and Spain as well as Portugal started last week with a total of approximately 123,000 bu. being loaded via rail to various eastern ports. The principal ports to which the grain is being sent for export are Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, with some of the shipments moving from Boston Mass., and Portland, Maine.

Informed sources in the grain export trade say that the extent of the flow of grain for export will all depend largely from now on on the supply of boxcars that are made available for them. These have been at a very low point of supply for some time.

Last week's movement of grain for export, approximately 123,000 bu., was held down by the lack of available rail boxcars. This brings the total shipments for export to date for this navigation season to only 3,082,000 bu. Export shipments of grain out of here immediately after the close of World War II amounted to around 52 million bushels for that navigation season.

ST. LOUIS BAKERIES HIT BY WALKOUT OF DRIVERS

ST. LOUIS—Three St. Louis bakery plants were tied up Sept. 14 as about 100 union drivers walked out following a collapse of negotiations for a new contract.

Members of the St. Louis wholesale bakeries group discussed the possibility of closing the 14 plants which furnish three fourths of the St. Louis bread supply. If the plants were to close, 700 drivers and 600 bakers would be idle.

EXTRA DIVIDEND VOTED BY RALSTON PURINA CO.

CHICAGO—Directors of the Ralston Purina Co. have declared an extra dividend of $2 a common share in addition to the quarterly payment of 50¢. The company paid a similar extra in September, 1949.

1951 Oats, Barley, Rye to Get Support on Same Basis as 1950

WASHINGTON—Barring a sharp reversal of policy, the announcement this week by Charles F. Brannan, secretary of agriculture, that the U.S. Department of Agriculture would support the 1951 crop of oats, barley and rye at the same relationship as currently exists between the corn price support and those of these other feed grains appears to insure that an egg price support program will be available after Jan. 1, 1951.

This conclusion is reached on the basis of previous USDA policy in these matters. It is seen that the government cannot consistently support prices of feed grains without some equitable and similar treatment for end products. Recently USDA announced the continuation of egg price supports for the balance of this year.

For 1951 crop corn, price support is mandatory between 80 and 90% of parity as of October 1, 1951, but the corn crop price support level will not be announced until early in 1951. At the same time the price support level for oats, barley and rye also will be disclosed.

Follows Same Pattern

The support programs for oats, barley and rye will be substantially the same as those now in effect—through farm storage and warehouse storage loans and purchase agreements to producers which will be available from time of harvest through January 31, 1952.

According to USDA, the announcement of support for the 1951 crops of these commodities is made at this time to give producers opportunity to match their planting plans to government intentions. Price support for these commodities is discretionary with the secretary of agriculture under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1948, as amended. He may support nonbasic commodities at any level between zero and 90% of parity. However, as in past years he has decided that the support line for oats, barley and rye will be related to the price support level of corn. This relationship has reflected the feeding value of these grains as compared with corn.

Flax Support Set

The USDA also announced this week that 1951-crop flaxseed will be supported at an average price of $2.65 bu. This year (for the 1950 crop) the average farm support price, based upon 60% of the parity price for flaxseed as of April 1, 1950, is $2.57 bu.

Support for the 1951 crop will be implemented in the same way as for the 1950 crop, by loans and purchase agreements, but in specified counties in Texas by direct purchases only. Terminal and county support prices for U.S. No. 1 flaxseed, as well as the discount for U.S. No. 2, will be established by the Commodity Credit Corp. to reflect the average support of $2.65 bu.

Friends Honor Leroy K. Smith

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Dinner Held for Former PMA Official

By JOHN CIPPERLY

Washington Correspondent of The Northwestern Miller

WASHINGTON — The resignation of Leroy K. Smith as director of the Production and Marketing Administration grain branch (The Northwestern Miller, Sept. 5, page 741) was appropriately climaxed last week when a group of more than 250 U.S. Department of Agriculture associates and friends tendered him a farewell dinner at the Hotel Willard here.

Members of Congress, international farm organization representatives and bankers, as well as his co-workers at USDA joined in a unanimous statement of regret as "Lee" stepped down after 12 years of active USDA service involving crop insurance, loan program, soil conservation and International Wheat Agreement activities.

The departure of Lee Smith, however, conveyed more to observers than his retirement to the management of his private enterprises. It marked the eclipse of the AAA group which for so long a time held sway over policies at USDA. Few of this old group are left in positions of importance at USDA, and those who remain find their activities curtailed or are being replaced by the new PMA regime.

William (Bill) McArthur, Mr. Smith's associate director of the grain branch, served as master of ceremonies at the dinner. And little would one suspect that in the usually laconic Mr. McArthur were such latent talents as a master of ceremonies as he displayed. Bill took over the mike and did a masterful job which even Milton Berle would have been proud to perform.

One by one he introduced friends and associates of Lee Smith. On the international side of the coin were Norris E. Dodd, director of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, who is shortly to leave for the new FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, and Stanley Andrews, presently USDA director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Also introduced were R. M. Evans, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, widely known in agricultural circles; old associate of Mr. Smith in the beginnings of AAA; Sen. Hugh Butler (R., Neb.); Fred Marshall, member of Congress from Minnesota; Harold Hill of USDA, long a co-worker of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Kimberly of the Treasury Department, who complimented Lee on his vigorous activities in bond campaigns.

Concluding the evening's activities, Mr. Smith accepted on behalf of Mrs. Smith and himself a set of luggage which his associates had offered as a simple but sincere testimonial of their affection and respect. Lee said it would be more than useful as he traveled his new domain, which now consists of farming operations in Nebraska and Colorado and also mining operations in Arizona.

At a cocktail party prior to the dinner, members of Congress, including Clifford C. Hope of Kansas, and members of the grain trade joined government associates, including most of the heads of USDA branch at the operating levels.

Inventory Restrictions Ordered

FIRST NPA REGULATION LIMITS HOLDINGS OF SCARCE MATERIALS

Inventories to Be Held to "Practicable Working Minimum;" Various Metals, Chemicals, Building Materials, Textiles, Rubber Materials and Forest Products Affected by Order

WASHINGTON—The first step in government control over materials as provided by the Defense Production Act of 1950 was taken this week when the National Production Authority issued a regulation placing inventory restrictions on certain important materials in short supply.

The order, which is NPA Regulation 1, is basically similar to inventory controls imposed by the old War Production Board. Briefly, the regulation prohibits accumulation or holding of inventories of the materials in excess of a "practicable minimum working inventory."

It limits quantities of various ferrous and non-ferrous metals and minerals, chemicals, building materials, textiles, rubber materials and forest products that can be ordered, received or delivered. Only ultimate consumers buying for personal or household use are exempted from the inventory regulation.

Limitation Defined

The term "practicable minimum working inventory" is defined by the Department of Commerce's NPA as meaning the "smallest quantity of material from which a person can reasonably meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his currently scheduled method and rate of operation."

"In the absence of unusual circumstances, if the ratio of a person's inventory to his currently scheduled operations is substantially greater than the ratio which he found it necessary to maintain between inventory and operations during the recent past, his inventory will be considered excessive," the order says.

Materials affected include cement, gypsum board, ethyl alcohol, chlorine, caustic soda, glycerine, several grades of lumber, iron and steel semi-fabricated units, including tin plate, terne plate and black plate, primary aluminum and semi-fabricated shapes and parts, cobalt, copper and copper base alloys, manganese, nickel, tungsten, zinc, natural and synthetic rubber, burlap (Hessian), cotton pulp, high tenacity rayon yarns, nylon staple and nylon filament yarns.

Mechanism Not Provided

Restrictions are placed on receipts of materials which would bring an inventory in excess of the practicable working minimum. Excessive inventory may be requisitioned under terms of the Defense Production Act, but this regulation does not provide the mechanism for such action.

Exception is made for seasonal operations, but the exception does not permit greater than normal accumulations to meet anticipated seasonal requirements.

Additional provisions restrict ordering which would put inventories in excess of the practicable working minimum, and outstanding orders which would accomplish this condition must be cancelled or cutback so that the inventory level will not be exceeded.

In imported materials, receipt may be accepted even if such receipt puts inventories in excess of the base, but deliveries from domestic suppliers must be halted until the inventory position is in line with terms of the order.

An exception is made for receipts of items which cannot be produced in less than certain minimum quantities or are normally marketed only in minimum sales quantities.

Hardship Clause

NPA Regulation 1 carries a clause providing relief in case of unusual or abnormal conditions which do not generally apply to the whole industry. Applications for relief from hardship should be addressed to the National Production Authority here.

Not only are receivers of restricted materials and goods affected by the provisions of the regulation; suppliers also are affected. The regulation carries a provision for criminal penalties upon conviction of violation of its provisions.

The purpose of this regulation—the first step in government controls over scarce materials and goods—is to break loose excessive or hoarded supplies and to cut back orders which have been placed in anticipation of shortages. It is assumed that it will have some corrective effect. But it is probable that as war armament orders are received by producers, it will eventually be necessary to allocate basic materials to producers to insure rapid fulfillment of military requirements.

It is understood that military plans now involve annual demands for 12 million tons of steel — about one eighth of the operating capacity of the steel industry. Priority orders will probably be issued along the pattern adopted by WPB in the last war. On the basis of military demand of only 12 million tons of steel annually, it is believed that a limited priority system may work if the tightened credit controls now in effect have the result of curtailing civilian purchasing of household items, automobiles and other goods which demand large tonnages of steel and other scarce metals.

Alcohol Shortage

In the forefront of scarce materials is alcohol. Since Sept. 1, the government has ordered maximum production of synthetic rubber and has ordered the re-opening of standby alcohol plants. The synthetic rubber industry at maximum capacity will require approximately 150 million gallons of alcohol annually, which represents 60 million bushels of corn. So far there has been no move to buy the Cuban blackstrap molasses crop—an action urged by some of the more important industrial alcohol distillers. Unless there is a sharp change of opinion at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it seems unlikely that the government will take over the Cuban blackstrap crop.

Although alcohol is currently in acutely tight supply, it has been learned that the French government has substantial stocks on hand. French vendors have recently made offers of 10 million gallons at prices competitive with domestic supplies. However, it is possible that the government may take over this French stockpile for immediate requirements.

House Committee Hears Testimony On Use of Chemicals in Foodstuffs

WASHINGTON — The Delaney committee of the House of Representatives held its first meeting last week on the use of chemicals in foods, fertilizer and insecticides. Purpose of the hearings is to determine whether it is necessary to amend the Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938, as amended, to require that evidence of safety must be submitted in advance of the use of chemicals in foods, food containers or food production.

This provision is now required in the act concerning the introduction of new components in drugs.

The special House committee, headed by Rep. James J. Delaney (D., N.Y.), includes Thomas G. Abernathy (D., Miss.), Dr. E. H. Hedrick (D., W. Va.), Paul C. Jones (D., Mo.), Dr. A. L. Miller (R., Neb.), Gordon C. Donough (R., Cal.) and Frank Keefe (R., Wis.). The committee has chosen as its counsel Vincent Kleinfeld of the Department of Justice who previously has been engaged in the prosecution of violations of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, is sponsoring the recommendation that the act be amended to include the pretesting of chemicals used in foods, insecticides and fertilizers.

In support of his recommendation for an amendment to the act, Dr. Dunbar took the committee through a veritable Eden Musee of horrors that had occurred on several occasions when untested chemicals had been used in drugs prior to the current law requiring advance showing of nontoxicity or safety.

Dr. Dunbar later told The Northwestern Miller that he had not intended to evoke the penny-dreadful horrors of the wax-works but that he was pointing up the real aspects of the problem and that after 33 years of association with the Pure Food and Drug Act, he could not help but draw upon experiences which had left an imprint on his memory.

In fairness to Dr. Dunbar, it must be stated that he expressed to the committee the opinion that most reputable food processors today cooperated with the Food and Drug Administration in regard to the use of new chemicals in foods and that many of them maintained extensive research laboratories to test new compounds before they were incorporated in food processes. He emphasized that, in connection with the investigations regarding the use of nitrogen trichloride (Agene), the manufacturer cooperated whole-heartedly with the Food and Drug Administration.

Most food processors appear to favor Dr. Dunbar's position in regard to amending the Pure Food and Drug Act, but they have some reservations regarding the use of subpena powers over company records which the proposed amendment would grant the Food and Drug Administration. It is feared that FDA power of subpena would expose secret formulas and processes to persons outside the company or companies involved.

Inferentially kind words were spoken for nitrogen chloride by Dr. Anton J. Carlson of the University of Chicago. In testimony during which Dr. Carlson was carefully led by Mr. Kleinfeld, the committee counsel, the Chicago University scientists asserted that chemicals in food were not objectionable per se if they were shown not to be injurious. He described chemicals as those substances which were not normally present in foods or where the amounts of the chemical normally present were increased. Dr. Carlson recommended to the committee that before chemicals were introduced in foods acute and chronic toxicity studies should be made to insure safety of the food for human consumption.

Dr. Carlson expressed a poor opinion of white bread, indicating that it was a manifestation of a social caste system. He ventured the opinion that whiteness was accepted as an indication of purity and reflected tradition dating back to the days of Rome when the upper classes ate white bread while the proletariat ate bread made from dark rye flours.

Mr. Kleinfeld drew from Dr. Carlson the following basic tests that should be made before chemicals were used in foods: (1) Is it important to the stability of the food product? (2) The quantity needed? (3) Investigation of the composition of packaging materials to determine if substances in them might contaminate or adulterate the food contained in them.

Dr. Carlson expressed doubt that the amendment to the Pure Food and Drug Act as proposed would stymie technological progress. He said that most of the larger companies conscientiously maintain competent technical laboratories to carry out needed investigations. He modified this indorsement, however, with the statement that some "advertising was merely artistic lies."

Not only did he declare that chemicals impaired foods for humans but that in some instances processing caused deterioration. He did not cite specific examples. Under questioning by Rep. Hedrick about bread softeners, Dr. Carlson stated that the softeners kept the water from evaporating from the bread and that they had not yet been proven noninjurious.

Approval of the proposed amendment to the act was voiced by Dr. Franklin Ring on behalf of the American Public Health Assn.

Hearings will resume this week and continue through the life of the present session of Congress.

Rains Delay Harvest of Spring Wheat

Very little harvesting progress was made in the spring wheat area last week as light to heavy rains fell in northern North Dakota and the Red River Valley.

The latest crop area got most of the rain, Peavey Elevators reports. Sample quality has undoubtedly suffered, particularly in fields that were cut. Heavy stem rust injury continues to be reported from the major durum producing area in North Dakota. Test weights on durum running from 50 to 55 lb. are common, Peavey says.

The shortage of boxcars has resulted in hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain on the ground, particularly in the western and central parts of the Dakotas.

Wheat receipts at Minneapolis continued to lag behind normal, with 372 cars inspected Sept. 19, compared with 544 on the corresponding date last year. Average protein remains below the level of the 1949 crop.

Harvesting in the Pacific Northwest is gradually being completed, and wheat continues to be piled on the ground, according to the Preston-Shaffer Milling Co.'s weekly letter. Terminal storage is rapidly filling, and export movement is extremely light.

Spring wheat harvesting in Montana is over half completed but just well started on the west side of the Triangle. Seeding of winter wheat is progressing in the main growing area.

SOYBEANS FUTURES TRADE STARTS AT MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS—Trading in soybean futures got under way at the Minneapolis Grain Exchange Sept. 18. The exchange recently received designation by the Secretary of Agriculture as a contract market for soybeans under provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act.

First trading was in the November future. Minimum initial margins of 30¢ bu. were established, with minimum maintenance margains at 20¢ bu. except for hedging or spreading transactions, which will be at the minimum required by the Minneapolis Grain Clearing Corp. Daily price change limits of 10¢ above or below the previous close were established.

Moisture Favors Early Seeding of Southwest Wheat

MANHATTAN, KANSAS—"Tractor lights dot the Kansas midnight landscape like lightning bugs," says Cliff E. Skiver, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Assn., in describing the round-the-clock seed bed preparation now going on in the state. From 12 to 15% of the acreage is now seeded, Mr. Skiver estimated.

The excessive moisture of July and August, which set all time records for the state, is bound to make low nitrogen levels for the growing crop next year, the wheat improvement official said. Nitrogen fertilizer applications will be most profitable, he added.

News reports from Suhlette, Kansas, say new crop wheat in that area has been showing above the ground in as short a time as four days after it was planted. A week is usually required. This almost unbelievably fast growth is the result of ideal weather conditions and ample moisture.

The Kansas state crop reporting service indicates that seed bed progress is excellent in the state, with a few of the extreme southern counties having as much as half the acreage planted.

Over half the wheat has been seeded in the Nebraska panhandle and some in the southern counties, and moisture conditions are ideal.

Adequate surface and subsoil moisture is available in nearly all sections of Oklahoma and seeding of wheat is well underway. According to reports, Oklahoma farmers will plant a large acreage, fully in line with the government allotment and are doing so early to take advantage of the favorable moisture situation.

Farmers in northwestern Texas likewise were getting and early start for similar reasons and a substantial acreage already is in the ground. In Colorado, the early seeding has been favored by good moisture supplies also, with farmers hoping to get adequate growth to protect their fields from blowing next winter and spring.

Canada's Wheat Crop Estimate Trimmed by 54 Million Bushels

WINNIPEG—Canada's 1950 wheat crop is now estimated at 490 million bushels by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, down 54 million bushels from the preliminary estimate released last month.

The estimate shows the reduction in yields has occurred in western Canada where snow, frosts, wind and rainstorms took a heavy toll in all three provinces. Last year, total wheat production for all Canada was 387,406,000 bu.

The same factors have pared yields of coarse grains, rye and flaxseed in the West and reflected in the totals for the dominion. Oat production in Canada is now placed at 414 million bushels, compared with the August estimate of 433,063,000 and last year's crop of 317,916,000 bu. The barley crop is expected to total 179 million bushels, compared with 184,417,000 in August and 120,408,000 bu. in 1949.

Rye production for Canada is now placed at 14,500,000 bu., compared with 15,367,000 bu. in August and 10,011,000 bu. a year ago. Flaxseed production for all Canada is forecast at 4,900,000 bu. compared with 5,165,000 bu. a month ago and 2,284,000 bu. last year.

Western Canada's harvest is 50% completed, with most progress noted in Alberta and western Saskatchewan. Heavy rains a week ago in eastern Saskatchewan and particularly Manitoba seriously delayed harvesting work in those sections. Even with favorable drying weather, some of the heavy soils in the Red River Valley will not be sufficiently dried to permit the operation of heavy harvesting equipment until near the end of this week.

Weather at the close of the past week was sunny but quite cool and further damaging frosts to late crops were recorded. Frost damage has reflected in the quality of the crop and the percentage of lower grades coming forward is increasing. Wheat is grading anywhere from No. 2 northern to No. 6. Coarse grains show similar spreads in grades.

Only 50-60% of Canadian Wheat Expected to Be Contract Grade

WINNIPEG — Western Canada's wheat crop will grade low this year, and some observers doubt if 50% of the wheat will be contract grades. Some put the figure at 60%.

Inspection returns to date are insufficient to indicate any accurate trend, but present observations point to a No. 4 northern or better crop in Manitoba, while No. 4 northern and lower grades will predominate in Saskatchewan. Alberta will yield everything from No. 1 northern down to feed wheat.

What percentage of No. 4 northern will go into the milling trade is not known, but it has been confirmed that certain percentages of this grade will be included in the grist. The feed grades will likely move in fair volume to eastern Canada and used to supplement oats and barley in the feeding program, particularly if the price on a pound for pound basis is more attractive.

May Sell To U.S.

There is no doubt that attempts will be made to sell feed wheat in the U.S. The duty on No. 5, No. 6 and feed wheat entering the U.S. is 5% ad valorem, providing it is used exclusively for livestock feed.

So far there have been no inquiries from the U.S. for feed wheat, but there are reports that Canadian mills have been picking up odd cars for use in their formula feed mixtures.

Low grades for frost damaged wheat being received this year are causing concern to farmers in western Canada. Most of the complaints are being received from Saskatchewan, where one farm organization, the Saskatchewan Farmers Union, is said to be indicating the policy of advocating a nondelivery strike.

Ask New Grading

Some of the SFU men claim that the great percentage of the Saskatchewan wheat crop will grade no better than No. 4 northern and charge that Canada's wheat crop should be graded on the milling and baking test basis.

D. G. McKenzie, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, stated that standards for the four top grades of wheat are set by statute and cannot be changed except by an Act of Parliament. Standards are set only for the lower grades of wheat, by a 22-man board, including grain commissioners, Dominion officials and representatives of western grain growers.

Trigg to Handle Controls in Food, Agriculture Field

WASHINGTON—Charles F. Brannan, secretary of agriculture, has designated Ralph S. Trigg, Production and Marketing Administration director, to act for him in matters concerning allocations and priorities.

Ralph S. Trigg

expansion of production facilities and other functions related to food aspects of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

At the same time, Secretary Brannan redelegated authority over forest products to Lyle F. Watts, chief of the U.S. Department of Agriculture forest service.

Commenting on his action, Secretary Brannan said: "We are fortunate in that the administrative structure needed to carry out our part of the activities under the Defense Production Act is already established in the Department of Agriculture. The production and Marketing Administration includes practically all of the commodity and functional services which directed food and agricultural programs during World War II. All that will be needed now is a minimum of coordinating and supervisory machinery to see that our efforts are geared closely into the national defense effort."

As representative of USDA in the allocation and priority inter-agency group, Mr. Trigg will speak for farm equipment requirements and the fertilizer industry regarding supplies of materials and priority of deliveries.

W. LANE CROCKER NAMED TO REPRESENT J. H. DAY CO.

CINCINNATI — The appointment of W. Lane Crocker of Atlanta as southeastern sales engineer for the J. H. Day Co., Inc., Cincinnati, was recently announced. Mr. Crocker will serve bakers in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and the western half of North Carolina.

Mr. Crocker, a native Georgian, is a mechanical engineer. He attended Georgia Tech and has experience in supplying the bakery trade and in the manufacture of food products. He is a member of the Atlanta Bakers Club.

BUYERS BOOK MORE SPRING WHEAT FLOUR REQUIREMENTS

Easiness in Wheat Market Brings Extension of Contracts; Sales in Southwest Decline, with Active Inquiry Noted

An important boost in spring wheat flour sales last week increased the over-all volume of business over the previous week, although sales in the Southwest fell below the total in the preceding period. Buying of springs followed an easier turn in the wheat market at mid-week and consisted of small and moderate-sized lots. Sales in the Southwest also were in limited quantities. Considerable forward booking of new crop springs remains to be done, most observers believe, but buyers are still hopeful of lower price quotations. Although wheat futures show signs of easiness, cash premiums remain firm at Minneapolis, thus holding flour quotations steady.

NORWAY, U.K. ASK OFFERS OF FLOUR

Export sales were slow last week, although the possibility of substantial sales to Norway and the U.K. were reported. Norway last week asked offers of 7% ash clears, indicating purchase of about 1,500 tons for November shipment. The U.K. Ministry of Food asked spring wheat mills for quotations on 72% extraction straight grades, 13% protein, 5% ash. However, in response to offers, the U.K. cabled Sept. 18 that it was out of the market on that day, giving no indication as to when or if it would be in the market. Requests for offers went out to Canadian mills as well.

SOUTHWESTERN SALES TOTAL DECLINES

Sales by mills in the Southwest averaged 65% of six-day capacity, compared with 72% the previous week and 61% a year ago. A fair number of medium-sized lots, plus numerous small orders, comprised the week's business. Independent bakers bought lots ranging 5,000 to 15,000 sacks, and at the end of the week a national chain booked fill-in business which probably totaled about 150,000 sacks. Inquiry was fairly active throughout the week. Family flour business was only fair, with prices down slightly. Clears were firm. Operations were stepped up to 71% of capacity following the holiday-shortened previous week.

SPRING MILLS' VOLUME TOPS 100% CAPACITY

Sales by spring wheat mills last week averaged 115% of six-day capacity, compared with 60.1% the previous week and 59.1% a year ago. Buyers took advantage of slightly lower prices at mid-week to round out previous forward bookings. Buying was scattered and in small to moderate lots. Estimates of the amount of new crop spring wheat flour booked vary considerably, although the consensus is that the equivalent of 60 days' business is needed to round out bakers' needs to the end of the year. Jobbers are believed to be covered for 60 to 90 days on the average. Strong cash wheat premiums continue to be the main obstacle to lower quotations and consequently heavier flour sales volume, with the futures also holding relatively firm for this time of the year. Family flour business was limited.

Detailed reports of sales activity in the principal flour markets in the U.S. will be found on page 40.

LIMITED SALES MADE IN EAST

Sales were limited to small lots in New York, with buyers indifferent. While the smaller buyers are not covered for any great period, they hope that increased marketings of spring wheat will force lower prices. Many of the large bakers are covered to the end of the year and thus are interested in buying only occasionally. Offerings of clears were freer. Trading at Boston was slow, with interest light despite generally lower quotations.

Buying interest remained light at Philadelphia, with bakers continuing to look for more attractive prices. Many of the larger bakeries were able to defer buying because of recent purchases. The boxcar shortage is causing some concern and may result in placement of some orders. Some lower priced offerings of spring wheat flour stimulated sales at Pittsburgh, and a large volume of trade was reported. Some commitments were made for as far ahead at 150 days.

TRADE IMPROVES IN CENTRAL STATES

Demand for spring wheat flour improved at Chicago. Buying was not general, but several round lot bookings were made. Sales of hard winters were generally quiet. Directions were good. New family flour business was slow, although deliveries were good. Elsewhere in the central states, business improved considerably, with round lots of hard wheat flour ranging up to 25,000 sacks sold to chains and larger independents. Midwestern cracker bakers also entered the market for a few large orders. Some cake flour sales were made in the East.

BUSINESS SLOW IN PACIFIC N.W.

Flour sales were slow in the Pacific Northwest. At Portland, bookings were extremely light, and tapered off to almost nothing at the end of the week when wheat markets showed decided weakness. Broad buying interest is lacking in both the export and domestic fields. The government is not placing the business that had been expected, and with domestic trade slow, mills are operating on unusually limited schedules for this time of the year.

FLOUR INTEREST LIGHT IN SOUTH

In the South, flour sales were moderate to slow, with only an occasional inquiry for 120-day shipment. Most sales at New Orleans were for prompt to 30-day shipment. While a slight pick-up on northern springs was noted, the premium over hard winters was considered by buyers as too great to permit future bookings. Soft winters moved slowly despite a slight price reduction. Most buyers of these types have unfilled contracts to keep them operating while awaiting more favorable levels.

FLOUR PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASE

Flour production for the week ending Sept. 16 shows an increase of 321,652 sacks from the preceding week. The current week's output of mills reporting to The Northwestern Miller, representing approximately 73% of the total flour production in the U.S., amounted to 3,314,358 sacks compared with 2,992,706 in the previous week and 3,341,074 in the corresponding week of a year ago. Two years ago the figure was 3,651,984 and three years ago 4,071,774 sacks. There were increases in all sections of the country: Northwest 132,344 sacks; Southwest, 66,267; Buffalo 45,289; Central and Southeast 64,268; and North Pacific Coast 13,484.

Semolina Sales Revert to Slow Pace Following Recent Bookings

Following the recent substantial sales, buying of semolina and durum granulars reverted to a slow pace. Manufacturers of macaroni and noodle products are believed to be fairly well covered with contracts for needs in the next two or three months.

According to trade reports from the East, demand for macaroni and noodles continued good, although total volume was running below last month's level. Some broadening in demand is expected shortly as cooler weather arrives. Considerable promotional effort is being placed behind Macaroni Week, scheduled Oct. 5-14, and it is expected movement of both the finished products and semolina will be stepped up as a result.

Wet weather continues to hamper harvesting of the durum crop, and reports from the heavy-producing areas are pessimistic about yield prospects. The late crop is heavily damaged by rust, and total production is expected to fall below recent estimates.

Receipts of top quality wheat have been limited at Minneapolis. Demand is brisk, and early this week premiums of 26¢ over the December future were being paid for fancy milling durum. A week earlier premiums ranged up to 20¢ over September, currently at a 2¢ discount under December.

Quotations on standard semolina Sept. 18 were $6@6.20 sack, bulk, Minneapolis. Mill operations averaged 100% of six-day capacity, compared with 85% a year ago.

Durum wheat prices delivered at Minneapolis Sept. 16, were as follows:

DURUM PRODUCTS OUTPUT

Durum products output as reported to The Northwestern Miller by mills representing approximately 100% of the total U.S. durum capacity in each week, compared, percentage of capacity based on six-day week.

	6 days ea. Wk.		%	
	Sept. 16, 1950		Sept. 17, 1949	
	Mills reporting	Daily capacity	Mills reporting	Daily capacity
Week ended:				
Sept. 16	21	109,000	21	109,000
Sept. 9	21	109,000	21	109,000
Sept. 2	21	109,000	21	109,000
Aug. 26	21	109,000	21	109,000
Aug. 19	21	109,000	21	109,000
Aug. 12	21	109,000	21	109,000
Aug. 5	21	109,000	21	109,000
Total	147	763,000	147	763,000

	Output	Daily capacity	% of capacity	Crop year production
Week ended:				
Sept. 16	317,474	109,000	83	1,290,844
Sept. 9	317,474	109,000	83	973,370
Sept. 2	317,474	109,000	83	655,896
Aug. 26	317,474	109,000	83	338,422
Aug. 19	20,948	109,000	5	20,948
Aug. 12				
Aug. 5				
Total	1,290,844	763,000	83	

*Revised.

MILLFEED MARKETS SHOW NEW STRENGTH

Standard Middlings Lead Way in Price Advance; Demand More Active

Millfeed prices turned stronger, with standard middlings leading the way with a $3 advance. Other types gained $1@2.50, reflecting brisk demand, including heavier mixed car business, and relatively light production for this time of the year.

The fall feeding season was under way in the Southwest, with demand improved and sales running ahead of the usual seasonal lag of a month ago. Cattle feed manufacturers were optimistic over the winter prospects and already report heavy deferred sales of cattle feeds. Moderate to good improvement has been shown in poultry, dairy and hog feed demand as well, but these sales continued mainly on a nearby basis.

Egg producers were encouraged by healthier signs in the wholesale egg markets of the area. Both current receipts and grade A markets at Kansas City have advanced as much as 3@4¢ doz. during the past week. On the other hand, formula feed prices declined as much as $1@2 ton this week, so feeding ratios have improved and prices have moved in favor of the feeder.

The index of wholesale feedstuffs prices for the country as a whole, compiled by the Production and Marketing Administration stood at 216.9 as of Sept. 13, down 2 points for the week. The feed grain index was 212.6 down 1 point from the previous week.

Production continued at a good pace in the Southwest. Most plants operated five days this week and in some instances an extra day's run was necessary.

Formula feed demand tapered off further in the Northwest, and except for turkey feed business, was characterized as "slow" by most manufacturers.

With threshing about completed in the area, farmers are believed to be feeding substantial quantities of surplus grains. Others, particularly in the dairy and hog areas, are holding back on new purchases in anticipation of heavy feeding of corn. The crop, still a few weeks from maturity, faces almost certain frost damage.

Meanwhile, pastures remain in good condition, and demand for feeds from dairymen remains slack. Poultry feed buying is likewise slow and hand-to-mouth. Demand for hog concentrate likewise was limited. Directions on sales made previously were difficult to get, some manufacturers indicated, but most plants were able to maintain five or six-day operating schedules, 16 hours a day.

Millfeed production by mills in the Northwest, the Southwest and at Buffalo representing 75% of the combined flour milling capacities of those areas amounted to 48,999 tons last week, according to figures compiled by The Northwestern Miller. Production for the current week compares with an output of 44,259 tons in the week previous and 51,722 tons in the corresponding week of a year ago. Crop year production to date totals 546,556 tons as compared with 553,211 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Wheat Futures Unsettled: Cash Market Still Firm

Improved War News, Larger Canadian Forecast Than Expected Depress Futures Prices

Wheat markets generally are unsettled, with futures prices down 1¾@4¼ for the week. Cash prices were relatively firmer, with premiums advancing in some cases more than enough to offset lower future quotations. In the spring wheat territory, marketings continued below normal for the season. More active mill demand, both at Minneapolis and at Kansas City, firmed cash markets. Prospects for a larger Canadian wheat crop than expected, reduced exports and the prospects of a large carryover again next year and better war news were chief bearish factors reflected during the week.

Closing prices for wheat futures at leading markets Sept. 18 were: Chicago—September $2.19⅝@2.19¾, December $2.25@2.25¼, March $2.29@2.29¼, May $2.28¼; Minneapolis—September $2.20, December $2.22½, May $2.24½; Kansas City—September $2.17⅝, December $2.20⅝, March $2.22⅝, May $2.20¼.

Exports Lag

While Mexico last week bought 1.5 million bushels of U.S. wheat and the U.K. and Yugoslavia were reported interested in U.S. wheat and flour, export sales on the whole are well behind last year. Exports of wheat as grain during July and August totaled slightly over 30 million bushels, compared with 53 million for the same period a year ago. In the first week in September 4.1 million bushels were inspected for export.

As United Nations forces in Korea took the offensive, considerable selling occurred in markets to depress prices, and more attention was directed to basic demand and supply factors. Export prospects, including the expected competition from Canada, among them. Canada's official Sept. 1 crop report showed a reduction of about 53 million bushels from the Aug. 1 estimate, a much smaller reduction than had been anticipated. The forecast in Canada now is for a crop well up among the larger Dominion crops and is 123 million bushels greater than last year.

Movement Limited

Movement of spring wheat was still restricted by the boxcar shortage, with only 2,149 cars received at Minneapolis and 1,595 at Duluth in the period ending Sept. 14. Receipts at Minneapolis Sept. 16 totaled 356 cars, compared with 388 the previous Saturday. Mill demand again was active for lots showing high protein content, and premiums on these as well as ordinary types gained 1¢ in the week ending Sept. 16. Twelve percent protein lots gained 1@2¢. Lower protein offerings were readily absorbed by elevators. Ordinary protein No. 1 dark northern spring was selling Sept. 16 at 1¢ under the September future to 2¢ over, 12% protein at the future to 3¢ over, 13% protein 7@12¢ over, 14% 18@23¢ over, 15% 28@33¢ over, and 16% 38@43¢ over September. Average protein content of the hard red spring wheat tested at Minneapolis was 12.94%, and the durum 11.42%. A year ago spring wheat protein averaged 13.69% and the durum 12.74%.

Durum wheat trading was switched to the December basis, quoted at the week end at 2⅞¢ over September. Premiums were reduced more than the amount of the September-December spread, resulting in lower net prices. Top fancy milling durum, No. 2 hard amber or better, was quoted Sept. 16 at 24@26¢ over December, choice No. 2 amber or better 8@23¢ over, medium No. 2 durum or better 7¢ under to 11¢ over.

The following table shows the approximate range of cash spring wheat values at Minneapolis Sept. 16:

For Dry Sound Wheat

1 Unit or 58 Lb.	$2.21⅛@2.21⅝
12.00% Protein	2.21⅝@2.21⅝
13.00% Protein	2.21⅝@2.21⅝
14.00% Protein	2.21⅝@2.21⅝
15.00% Protein	2.21⅝@2.21⅝
16.00% Protein	2.21⅝@2.21⅝

1¢ Premium for Heavy

Grade Discounts

Test weight—1¢ each lb. to 56 lb.
Damage—1¢ each 1 to 3% over 3%.
Moisture—1¢ for 14½. 1¢ additional to 14½%, then 3¢ each ½% higher.

K.C. Premiums Stronger

Advances in cash premiums about offset easier tendencies of the basic September future at Kansas City last week, and resulting cash prices were at the most only 1½¢ lower than they were a week previous. Loss of considerable export potentialities through the reported 8 million bushel sale of Russian wheat to Italy and Great Britain's delay in buying spring and Canadian wheat and flour were bearish influences on the futures market. In addition, the improved aspects of the Korean war caused a wave of selling off in wheat. Meanwhile, mill demand for wheat was slightly improved, and a heavy demand was present from a particular segment of the merchandising trade. In the less desirable categories of No. 1 dark and hard winter wheat, ordinary advanced to equal the future by Sept. 18, 12% protein also sold at the future and 13% protein was 2¢ over September. Better milling samples of ordinary No. 1 wheat were 2¢ over September, 12% protein rose to 3¢ over and 13% protein was up to 8¢ over. Range of increase for No. 1 wheat for the week was 1@3¢. The September future slumped from the close of $2.20⅛ Sept. 11 to close at $2.17⅝ Sept. 18. Receipts were improved over the preceding week.

The following table shows the approximate range of cash wheat prices at Kansas City, Sept. 16, protein content considered:

No. 1 Dark and Hard	$2.17⅝@2.21⅝
No. 2 Dark and Hard	2.15⅝@2.21⅝
No. 3 Dark and Hard	2.13⅝@2.15⅝
No. 4 Dark and Hard	2.08⅝@2.11⅝
No. 1 Red	2.16⅝@2.17⅝
No. 2 Red	2.15⅝@2.17⅝
No. 3 Red	2.13⅝@2.15⅝
No. 4 Red	2.11⅝@2.13⅝

At Fort Worth, ordinary No. 1 hard winter wheat was reported selling Sept. 18 at $2.42@2.44 delivered Texas common points, with no premium for higher protein. Demand was poor, with offerings light.

Shipments Gain

An improved boxcar situation in the Pacific Northwest has resulted in a heavier movement out of the country into terminal storage but has not resulted in improvement in trading operations. Wheat is being moved off the ground into temporary storage at terminals, but it probably will stay in this storage for a considerable period of time as outlets are very narrow. There have been no export bookings of late, and CCC is slow in moving out wheat. Less than four million bushels went out in export during July and August, and under normal conditions three to four times that much should have been moved. CCC has allocations for September of 70,000 tons, with a 15,000 ton carryover from August. This is now moving out fairly rapidly, but private export trade has been very dull. Mills are after the better proteins, but their volume is light. Export white wheats were selling around $2.14@2.15 bu. last week.

Harvesting is about completed excepting in the later spring wheat areas. Production per acre has run higher than anticipated. Unless export bookings come in from some source, the end of the season will find a huge surplus in the Pacific Northwest.

CURRENT FLOUR PRODUCTION

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A Statistical Service Provided Continuously for Readers of The Northwestern Miller for More Than Half a Century

WEEKLY FLOUR PRODUCTION, IN SACKS (CWT.)

Flour production in principal manufacturing areas by mills reporting currently to The Northwestern Miller, with relationships of production to capacity and to the total estimated output of all mills in the U.S. expressed in percentages:

	Sept. 10-16, 1950	Previous week	Sept. 11-17, 1949	Sept. 12-18, 1948	Sept. 14-20, 1947
Northwest	747,445	835,445	795,405	866,482	1,036,181
Southwest	1,315,189	1,316,915	1,330,958	1,377,554	1,548,756
Buffalo	486,421	511,543	520,527	508,165	615,754
Central and Southeast	673,971	694,455	643,554	610,988	688,164
North Pacific Coast	594,486	651,666	547,927	554,687	529,866
Totals	3,817,512	3,993,704	3,837,471	3,917,876	4,873,721
Percentage of total U.S. output	78	75	78	78	87

*Revised.

	...Percentage of capacity operated in 6-day week... Sept. 10-16, 1950	Previous week	Sept. 11-17, 1949	Sept. 12-18, 1948	Sept. 14-20, 1947	Crop year flour production ...July 1 to... Sept. 16, 1950	Sept. 17, 1949
Northwest	77	84	75	85	89	8,113,337	7,284,941
Southwest	74	79	75	83	104	14,374,157	13,893,845
Buffalo	93	93	89	85	94	4,944,041	4,844,487
Central and S. E.	75	83	75	78	78	6,195,780	5,599,837
No. Pacific Coast	84	93	83	93	93	5,371,993	4,993,114
Totals	78	85	79	85	94	38,943,313	36,944,724

SOUTHWEST
Kansas City

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% ac- tivity
Sept. 10-16	388,750	285,151	73
Previous week	388,750	301,227	81
Year ago	388,750	293,750	81
Two years ago	378,825	311,825	84
Five-year average			78
Ten-year average			78

Wichita

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% ac- tivity
Sept. 10-16	114,000	81,122	68
Previous week	114,000	91,187	80
Year ago	113,850	101,824	84
Two years ago	113,400	101,394	83
Five-year average			84
Ten-year average			83

Salina

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% ac- tivity
Sept. 10-16	100,200	69,874	69
Previous week	100,200	87,241	87
Year ago	100,200	74,588	74
Two years ago	100,200	104,735	105
Five-year average			81
Ten-year average			84

Representative Mills Outside of Kansas City, Wichita and Salina

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% ac- tivity
Sept. 10-16	1,064,500	741,480	72
Previous week	1,064,500	726,509	71
Year ago	1,061,250	748,983	73
Two years ago	1,051,650	855,161	85
Five-year average			81
Ten-year average			83

CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN

Mills in Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and eastern Missouri:

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% ac- tivity
Sept. 10-16	784,114	573,475	73
Previous week	780,114	*568,403	73
Year ago	780,814	595,554	76
Two years ago	780,864	610,566	78
Five-year average			77
Ten-year average			77

*Revised.

NORTHWEST
Minneapolis

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% ac- tivity
Sept. 10-16	124,150	104,158	84
Previous week	124,150	*114,470	87
Year ago	124,150	114,255	92
Two years ago	123,945	97,745	79
Five-year average			85
Ten-year average			85

*Revised.

Principal interior mills in Minnesota, including Duluth, St. Paul, North Dakota, Montana and Iowa:

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% ac- tivity
Sept. 10-16	658,346	473,320	72
Previous week	658,346	*519,400	79
Year ago	651,400	480,863	74
Two years ago	644,800	442,710	67
Five-year average			74
Ten-year average			69

*Revised.

BUFFALO

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% ac- tivity
Sept. 10-16	548,000	394,421	81
Previous week	548,000	*405,253	83
Year ago	498,000	390,247	94
Two years ago	474,000	418,513	93
Five-year average			88
Ten-year average			84

*Revised.

PACIFIC COAST

Principal mills on the North Pacific Coast:

Seattle, Tacoma and Interior Washington Mills

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% ac- tivity
Sept. 10-16	141,000	119,244	84
Previous week	141,000	*148,111	79
Year ago	141,000	148,843	79
Two years ago	141,000	118,241	84
Five-year average			79
Ten-year average			79

*Revised.

Portland and Interior Oregon Mills

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% ac- tivity
Sept. 10-16	140,400	104,824	74
Previous week	140,400	81,861	58
Year ago	140,400	87,402	62
Two years ago	140,400	101,338	72
Five-year average			75
Ten-year average			73

MILLFEED OUTPUT

Production of millfeeds, in tons, for the current and prior two weeks, together with season total of (1) principal mills in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma and the cities of Kansas City and St. Joseph; (2) principal mills of Minnesota, Iowa, South and South Dakota and Montana, including Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth-Superior; (3) mills of Buffalo, N.Y. Production computed on the basis of 71% flour extraction.

	Southwest* Weekly production	Crop year to date	Northwest* Weekly production	Crop year to date	Buffalo* Weekly production	Crop year to date	Combined** Weekly production	Crop year to date
Sept. 10-16	24,187	193,893	14,833	184,438	8,585	87,243	44,889	548,324
Previous week	22,225	6	211,247		24,647		54,338	
Two weeks ago	28,998		16,516		15,135		51,181	
1949	31,824	193,484	34,729	348,744	15,958	133,876	84,731	842,211
1948	28,850	204,747	35,114	387,502	15,585	135,856	84,744	848,875
1947	32,261	308,152	36,464	413,153	20,871	199,852	83,449	958,482
1946††	28,856	215,125	31,180	345,966	8,982	81,788	51,261	513,536
Five-yr. average	27,955	213,503	31,838	384,274	14,106	137,855	64,825	790,581

*Principal mills. **71% of total capacity (40 mills 7193% extraction basis effective March 1 to Sept. 1, 1941 (31 lb. millfeed accepted as yield of 100 lb. flour). †Revised.

BARING FIRM CHARTERED

KANSAS CITY — Mission Bakers, Inc., has been incorporated with a capitalization of $10,000 to deal in bakery goods in Mission, Kansas.

Second Biennial Exposition of Southern Bakers Draws Well

By W. E. LINGREN
Bakery Editor of
The Northwestern Miller

ATLANTA — The second biennial Southern Bakers Exposition and Production Conference opened at the Municipal Auditorium here Sept. 17. The show, sponsored by the Southern Bakers Assn., drew a good attendance of bakers from the southern states during its three-day run.

More than 50 companies serving the baking industry were represented in the exposition, which occupied the afternoons of the three days. Separate production sessions for wholesalers and retailers were the features of the mornings of Sept. 17 and 18, while the morning of Sept. 19 was devoted to a joint session for all types of bakers.

The wholesale production session the morning of Sept. 17 was opened by J. M. Albright, American Bakeries Co., Atlanta, chairman of that phase of the program. M. J. Swartfiguer, production supervisor for the Kruger Co., St. Louis, was the first speaker, discussing "Fermentation and Its Importance."

Gilbert R. Deason, American Bakeries Co., Atlanta, discussed quality control in cake production and Carl W. Steinhauer, director of sales for Union Steel Products Co., Albion, Mich., presented a paper on "Let's Take the Hand Out of Handling." Mr. Steinhauer's talk covered the handling of bread and cakes by conveyor systems and he also discussed new developments in equipment for delivery trucks. Mr. Steinhauer is president of the Bakery Equipment Manufacturers Association of America.

Session at Bakery

The first production session for retailers was held the morning of Sept. 17 at the Colonial Stores Bakery at Capitol Square. The demonstrations, sponsored by the retailers organizations of Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, were under the direction of Vaughn Vincent, Vincent's Pastries, Atlanta, with Frank Gant, Quality Bakery, Spartanburg, S.C., and M. C. Fox, Dainty Bakery, Alabama City, Ala., acting as co-chairman. Mr. Fox substituted as chairman of the session for Mr. Vincent, who was hospitalized following an operation.

Charles Riley, Brolite Co., Chicago, was the leader of a group of allied servicemen presenting demonstrations of sweet goods. Participating were: Carl H. Barthel, National Yeast Co.; Ray Thelen, Standard Brands, Inc.; B. R. Kramer, Procter & Gamble; Paul Busse, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and A. W. Kimble, Swift & Co.

An additional feature of the session was a demonstration of spun sugar work by Gus Anderson, Gusan Cake Deco Art Studios, Atlanta.

Both the wholesale and the retail sessions were held at the Municipal Auditorium the morning of Sept. 18. John C. MacAlpine, Jr., of John C. MacAlpine & Son, Philadelphia, opened the wholesale session with a talk on "The Cost of Individual Bakery Products." He discussed fully the costing of bakery items, and reported the labor, wrapping, material and overhead costs and the production per hour on various items being produced in baking plants today.

T. E. Griffin, Columbia Baking Co., Atlanta, addressed the wholesalers on the subject, "Brown 'n Serve—a Fact, Not a Fancy." He discussed the place of Brown 'n Serve items in a wholesale bakery's operations and reported on the sales success experienced with the products.

Final feature of the wholesalers' session was a presentation titled, "Wholesale Sweet Goods and Their Potentialities." Charles Riley, Brolite Co., was in charge of the presentation, assisted by Carl H. Barthel, National Yeast Co.; Ray Thelen, Standard Brands, Inc., and Paul Busse, Anheuser-Busch, Inc. New items of sweet goods designed to create more sales for wholesale bakers were discussed during the demonstrations.

Cake Production Discussed

The second session for retail bakers, held the morning of Sept. 18 at the auditorium, featured a discussion of quality cake production by Fred Wheeler, Armour & Co., Chicago. Cost control and simple accounting methods for retail bakers were discussed by Peter Pirrie, Bakers Weekly, New York.

The production conferences concluded with a joint session for both wholesalers and retailers at the auditorium the morning of Sept. 19.

Don F. Copell, Wagner Baking Co., Newark, N.J., presented a discussion of personnel selection and evaluation. Mr. Copell is president of the American Society of Bakery Engineers. He reported on personnel selection methods used by his company and pointed out the increased efficiency of workers when they are properly placed by a good personnel system.

Bakery sanitation was the subject of Dr. Edward L. Holmes, American Institute of Baking, who, as a member of the Baking Industry Sanitation Standards Committee, outlined the aims, plans and methods of the committee and stressed the importance of emphasizing sanitation in the operations of bakeries.

The exposition and production conference was pronounced a success by E. P. Cline, executive secretary of the Southern Bakers Assn., Atlanta, sponsor of the event. Joseph Hexter, Columbia Baking Co., Atlanta, served as general chairman of the affair and John Jennison, Standard Milling Co., Atlanta, was chairman of the allied committee.

HOWARD HALBACK NEW ARNOLD OFFICE HEAD

STERLING, KANSAS — Howard Halback, who has been traffic manager for the Arnold Milling Co., Sterling, Kansas, has been named office manager, replacing L. A. Rittenhouse who died last month. Jack Rathbone, president, announced that John McGuirk, for 16 years employed by the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichita, will be the new Arnold traffic manager.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNS

COLUMBIA, TENN.—The W. N. Butler & Co. grain elevator here was recently damaged by fire of undetermined origin. Damage was placed at $100,000.

Rye Flour Output

Following is the rye flour output reported to The Northwestern Miller by principal mills at Chicago, Minneapolis and points in the Southwest, in sacks, with comparative figures for the previous weeks:

	Sept. 18	Sept. 11	Sept. 4	Aug. 28
Five mills	15,423	18,414	24,731	*15,844

*Four mills.

Millers Get Report on Advantages of Pre-Breaking at AOM Meeting

KANSAS CITY — Advantages of prebreaking and a definite maintenance program in flour mills as well as a report on new crop Southwestern wheat and flour were covered in a meeting of District 2 of the Association of Operative Millers in Kansas City Sept. 16. Ninety district members, allied tradesmen and a number of A.O.M. guests from other districts were present at the meeting which was held at the Aladdin Hotel.

Major S. Howe, J. C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kansas, was elected chairman of the district, succeeding Edward Hite, Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City. Mr. Howe is a past president of the association and for a number of years served as secretary of the district. W. R. Goodrick, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, was named vice chairman and Clare E. Malone, General Mills, Inc., Kansas City, was re-elected secretary of the group.

That prebreaking of some nature will reduce the ash content of flour as much as 1.5% was ascertained from preliminary tests run early in August on the Kansas State College experimental mill, E. P. Farrell, associate professor, milling industry, reported. Comparative analyses using no prebreak system, prebreak rolls and finally with Entoleters were presented by Prof. Farrel.

Initial tests studied only the effect on ash, but it is expected that future tests on yields and fragmentation count will be made. No conclusive evidence can be reached on the subject until all tests are completed, the speaker said, but the college survey substantiates private reports that ash content is reduced.

Maintaining flour mill equipment and physical property in a maximum state of repair at a minimum of cost is the aim of a properly planned maintenance program, C. C. Cagle, maintenance expert with the Musselman & Hall Co., Kansas City, stated in a talk, "Maintenance (The Necessary Evil)—a Paying Business."

He listed the following steps to reduce maintenance costs and increase efficiency: 1—Choose maintenance personnel on basis of merit and aptitude; 2—Provide clean and orderly working conditions; 3—Institute a complete maintenance record system; 4—Maintain a perpetual inventory system of storeroom materials; 5—Require a tool check-out system, and, 6—Organize a sensible lubrication and inspection program.

The sixth point is the best means of preventive maintenance and will tend to save the plant the most money in the long run, Mr. Cagle said.

It should be preceded by a complete lubrication survey of the plant by any capable oil company engineer. Maintenance personnel should be trained to be oilers, not squirters, he said.

Quartermaster Steps Up Flour Buying Pace

CHICAGO — Stepped-up military mobilization is starting to show up in expanded flour procurement by the U.S. Army Quartermaster.

The Chicago purchasing office this week issued invitations to bid on 44,660 sacks of hard enriched flour and announced purchases of approximately 21,000 sacks of hard and soft wheat flour Sept. 15. Purchase of about 10,000 sacks of soft wheat flour was to be announced Sept. 19.

Awards on the greatest share of the new bids, all for domestic shipment, will be made Sept. 26. The remainder, 3,000 sacks for export, will be awarded Oct. 3. Shipment in October and November is specified.

Purchases made Sept. 15 include the following: Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, 844 sacks for Oildom, Texas, $4.80; 600 sacks for Cadet, Texas, $5.02; and 15,000 sacks for Kansas City for beyond, $4.63, all hard wheat flour packed in multiwall papers.

Soft wheat flour, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Alton, 1,800 sacks for San Antonio, $5.10, papers; United Grain Milling Co., St. Henry, Ohio, 600 sacks for Columbus, $4.62, cottons; Marion (Ohio) Milling Co., 750 sacks for Army Depot, Ga., $4.99, papers; Pittsford (N.Y.) Milling Co., 600 sacks for Schenectady, N.Y., $4.67, papers; Globe Mills of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., 600 sacks for Lyoth, Cal., $4.95, papers; Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., 600 sacks for Lyoth, Cal., $5.64, and 600 sacks for Auburn, Wash., $5.46, for export.

WAREHOUSE BURNS

POMEROY, WASH. — Fire destroyed the buildings of the Pomeroy Warehouse & Milling Co. here Sept. 16 with a loss of 300,000 bu. wheat.

NEW ATTACK ON GRAIN EXCHANGES INDICATED

WASHINGTON—Renewed attacks on the commodity exchanges by the administration may develop as it has been learned that the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) has instructed his subcommittee headed by Sen. Guy Gillette (D., Iowa) to take up S-1761.

This measure, introduced by Sen. Thomas, includes provisions for Commodity Exchange Authority to control margins on speculative trading on commodity exchanges and other innovations in the operations of commodity markets.

No schedule has been set for hearings on this bill, and it is believed that they may not be opened until after election. The Senate subcommittee consists of, in addition to Sen. Gillette, Democrats Scott Lucas of Illinois and Spessard Holland of Florida, and Republicans George D. Aiken of Vermont and Milton Young of North Dakota. Senators Lucas, Aiken and Young face election campaigns this November and it is believed that Sen. Gillette intends to return to Iowa for the congressional campaign. It is unlikely that Sen. Holland would undertake hearings on this controversial issue as a one-man committee, observers here declare.

Fresh Flavor

White to dark—a type for every purpose ... Also RY-BLEN-DO—a blend of Pillsbury's choice Rye Flours and strongest Northwest Clear.

If you have ever tasted sweet corn that went into the kettle just a few moments after it was picked, you're not likely to forget its full, fresh flavor.

Rye flour, too, is at its best when fresh. And that's a good reason for getting your rye flour from Pillsbury. Thanks to efficient distribution, careful handling, and rapid turnover, Pillsbury's Rye Flours reach you while their fine rye flavor is at its peak.

If your aim is to make the best-tasting loaf of rye bread in town, here's your flour!

Pillsbury's Rye Flours

PILLSBURY MILLS, Inc.

General Offices: Minneapolis 2, Minn.

POLAR BEAR FLOUR IS KING

We have always milled POLAR BEAR flour on the principle of giving our customers the finest in baking quality. That's why POLAR BEAR can help any jobber build a larger flour business.

FOUNDED BY ANDREW J. HUNT-1899

The NEW ERA MILLING CO. ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

QUALITY ABOVE ALL ELSE

SILK FLOSS

BREAD AND CAKE FLOURS

Santa-Fe Trail

Finest Short Patent

There is no finer flour for a jobber than SANTA FE TRAIL and SILK FLOSS. To achieve that extra measure of quality we go after the wheats with the finest baking characteristics and pay an extra premium to get them. Order one of these brands today. See for yourself the satisfied customers these top notch flours can create for you.

CAPACITY 10,000 CWTS.

STORAGE 4,500,000 BU.

SINCE 1894

KANSAS MILLING CO.

WICHITA, KANSAS

RED WING FLOUR

Milled in Minnesota for Over 40 Years

THE RED WING MILLING CO., Red Wing, Minn.

STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

CHICAGO, ILL. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.

After all!

"THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY"

There Is Nothing Uncertain About

BAY STATE FLOURS

milled from Guaranteed Hard Spring Wheat

They are flours that will produce a class of bakery goods not of average—but of

Excellent Quality

BAY STATE MILLING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARD SPRING WHEAT & RYE FLOURS

WINONA, MINNESOTA

TWO GREAT PRODUCTS FOR MILLERS

VEXTRA M

BRAND OF FLOUR ENRICHMENT MIXTURE

Oxylite

BRAND OF FLOUR BLEACH

Stearwin Chemicals

SUBSIDIARY OF STERLING DRUG INC.

170 Varick Street, New York 13, N. Y.

ROYAL FLUFF-EAT-A

It pays to pick the right cake flour! Average flours really cost more than top quality flours like ROYAL FLUFF-EAT-A, which produces more finished cake per pound of flour. You get a richer, moister, longer-keeping cake with ROYAL FLUFF-EAT-A.

VOIGT MILLING CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich. Telephone 8981

STRATTON-THEIS GRAIN CO
Operating Union Terminal Elevator
2,000,000 bus.
CHRISTOPHER HARRIS
Treasurer and Manager
St. Joseph, Mo.

Gallatin Valley Milling Co.
MONTANA
Flours and Grain
D. R. FISHER, Mgr. BELGRADE, MONT.

CAHOKIA FLOUR CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ALL YOUR FLOUR NEEDS from a Single Source
SPRING WHEAT • KANSAS WHEAT • SOFT WHEAT
"The Beardstown Mills"
BEARDSTOWN ILLINOIS

The Williams Bros. Co.
Merchant Millers KENT, OHIO, U.S.A.
Specialists Ohio Winter Wheat Flour
All our wheat is grown on Western Reserve land brought from the grower acre by acre by our own operation

BAG MAKERS SINCE 1870
FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS
Kansas City, Kan., Atlanta, St. Louis, New York, Dallas, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Denver, Los Angeles

Harold Snyder to Lead ARBA Membership Drive

CHICAGO—Harold Snyder, editor of Bakers Helper, has been appointed general chairman of the membership drive of the Associated Retail Bakers of America that will be launched Oct. 2.

In accepting this appointment, Mr. Snyder said, "In view of the national and international crisis this must be an all-out drive for members. ARBA's numerical strength is sound at the present time, but we need greater numbers to make the retail bakers' voice stronger in Washington. Work during the months ahead will be heavy for ARBA's officers and staff. The association must have money to do the things that will have to be done to protect the industry's best interest. I am completely convinced that every retail baker is not only ready to share the work, but he is also willing to bear his portion of the expense. Our job is to reach every retail baker with ARBA's message. We know that each baker will respond and join."

—MILLS IN THE STATE OF LITE—

United States Grain Stocks

Commercial stocks of grain in store and afloat at the principal markets of the U.S. at the close of the week ending Sept. 9, 1950, and Sept. 10, 1949, as reported by the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in bushels (000's omitted):

	American		Canadian in bond	
	Sept. 9, 1950	Sept. 10, 1949	Sept. 9, 1950	Sept. 10, 1949
Wheat	211,425	291,183	0	15
Corn	15,823	3,248		
Oats	10,691	10,847	881	1,448
Rye	3,458	4,003	1,210	998
Barley	28,804	12,317		
Flaxseed	10,274	17,203		
Buckwheat	1,830	1,111		

Stocks of U.S. bonded grain in store and afloat in Canadian markets Sept. 9 (figures for corresponding date of a year ago given in parentheses): wheat, 1,248,000 (5,527,000) bu.; corn, 4,428,000 (395,000); oats, 26,000 (2,274,000); barley, 3,434,000 (2,495,000).

Western Canada Visible Grain Supply

Visible supply of grain in the western inspection division as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Fort William, Ont., Sept. 7, 1950 (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Durum	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Port Arthur	12,548	1,889	2,222	722
Vancouver, New Westminster	11,427		3	74
Churchill	3,710			
Int., public a & d other public elevators	0		0	1,555
Totals	27,685	1,889	2,225	2,351
Year ago	13,848	1,781	4,221	3,993
Receipts during week ending Sept. 7:				
Ft. Wm. Pt. Ar.	1,221	18	700	191
Pacific seaboard	893		3	
Churchill	893			
Int., public a & d other public elevators	0	0		0
Totals	1,778	18	703	191
Shipments during week ending Sept. 7:				
Ft. Wm. Pt. Ar.				
Lake	4,748	12	781	439
Rail	17	1	334	70
Milled in bond	0		47	20
Pacific seaboard				
clears	774			
Rail	11		14	7
Churchill				
Other terminals*	1	1	1	
Totals	5,551	14	1,181	534
Total receipts for the crop year Aug. 1 to Sept. 7, 1950:				
Ft. Wm. Pt. Ar.	9,851	641	2,318	1,834
Pacific seaboard	2,581		61	3
Churchill	3,603			
Other terminals*	13	3		3
Total shipments for the crop year Aug. 1 to Sept. 7, 1950:				
Ft. Wm. Pt. Ar.	10,491	191	4,221	3,993
Pacific seaboard	2,581		137	20
Churchill	3,603			
Other terminals*	13	3	13	3

*All other terminals and semi-public terminals, western division.

SUNNY KANSAS

Uniform high quality is the surest, shortest path to more of the housewife's business. You can rely on SUNNY KANSAS, Mr. Jobber, to give unvarying high standards of baking performance . . . and win the affections of your customers. You'll help your business with SUNNY KANSAS quality.

THE WICHITA FLOUR MILLS CO.
5,000 Sacks Capacity 1,000,000 Bushels Storage
WICHITA • KANSAS
CABLE ADDRESS, "SENTINEL"

MARSH & McLENNAN
INCORPORATED
MILL AND ELEVATOR INSURANCE
Transportation Insurance on Flour
Against All Risks
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Chicago · New York · Minneapolis
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Designers and Builders for Milling Companies
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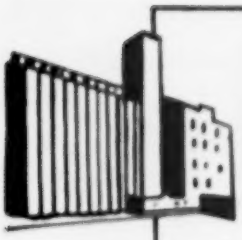


GROCERY PRODUCTS NEWS

Study Shows How Temperature Affects Shelf Life of Cake Mix

MANHATTAN, KANSAS — The storage life of prepared plain cake mixes containing dried whole egg apparently is affected more by temperature than by any other factor, according to a report by Mrs. Louise Liggett Wherry of the department of foods and nutrition of Kansas State College.

Mrs. Wherry says tests showed that cakes made from mixes stored at laboratory temperature were desirable for a maximum storage period of seven weeks, whereas those made from refrigerator-stored mixes were desirable for a maximum of 20 weeks.

An abstract of a talk by Mrs. Wherry on "Certain Factors Which Affect the Storage Life of Prepared Plain Cake Mixes Containing Dried Whole Eggs" follows (the talk was given at the American Home & Economics Assn. "research in food" meeting at Boston):

To Determine Shelf Life

The purpose of this study was to determine a method of preparing, packaging and storing prepared plain cake mixes containing dried whole egg which results in high quality products; and to ascertain the maximum shelf life of plain cake mixes containing dried whole egg, prepared with and without shortening when held under two storage conditions, laboratory and refrigerator temperature.

Mixes based on a golden layer cake formula were heat-sealed in moisture - vapor - grease - proof packaging material and stored for 0, 3, 7, 20, 26 and 32 weeks. At each baking period the control was freshly mixed from ingredients which had been stored separately.

Cakes were mixed by a four-minute method on a Kitchen Aid mixer, baked and tested. A total of 120 cakes was made.

Cakes made from laboratory-stored mixes were desirable for a maximum storage period of seven weeks, whereas those made from refrigerator-stored mixes were desirable for a maximum of 20 weeks.

Statistical analysis indicated the following significant effects:

1. Storage of as much as 20 weeks effected a decrease in specific gravity of the batters and total palatability, general appearance, texture and eating quality of the cakes. Consistency measurements of the cake batters increased with storage of more than 26 weeks.

2. When mixes were stored at laboratory temperature, the presence of shortening increased the specific gravity of the batters and the shortness values of the cakes.

3. Storage in the laboratory of both types of mixes decreased total palatability, texture and eating quality of the cakes.

The temperature of storage appeared to affect the shelf life more than any other factor.

WEEKEND SHOPPING HEAVY IN OMAHA

OMAHA—Saturday is well ahead as the day of the week when families in the greater Omaha market buy most of their groceries, according to the Omaha World-Herald's 1950 Consumer Analysis of the market. Saturday is preferred for the most food shopping by a little more than 60% of the families in each of three income groups—upper middle, lower middle and low. In the high income group, 56.5% of the housewives do most of their shopping on Saturday. Friday, the report showed, rated second, being preferred by 28.7-35.9% of the families. The extent to which most shopping is done on Friday increases with increasing income.

Lever Promotion

NEW YORK—Lever Bros. Co. has announced an advertising and merchandising campaign for Spry which will stress new recipes for making "brownies." National advertising, including a new Arthur Godfrey muffin program, and special displays will be used in the promotion of Lever's vegetable shortening. One highlight of the campaign will be a new "streamlined" brownie recipe. In addition, the promotion will feature a brownie mix which can be prepared in advance and stored on the pantry shelf for future use. Tying in with the national advertising will be point-of-sale material to be distributed to grocers.

Sales Opportunities

WASHINGTON—Foods which will be in plentiful supply during October, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, include a number of items which offer opportunities for tie-in sales of flour, baked goods and macaroni products. One of the foods for which special stress is urged is cheese. And that means opportunities to promote increased use of macaroni and cheese dishes and cheese sandwiches. Also on the list are cranberries, which may be used in various baked foods. Among other plentiful foods mentioned by USDA are butter, honey and peanut butter.

CRANBERRY PROMOTION INCLUDES BAKED FOODS

NEW YORK—The 1950 Eatmor Cranberries campaign is getting into full swing this month. And part of the campaign will be the promotion of baked foods in which or with which fresh cranberries may be used.

Food editors are being sent recipes for such foods as cranberry muffins and griddle cakes with cranberry sauce.

The 1950 fresh cranberry crop is reported larger and better than ever before. Fresh berries are entering the retail market late this month, and the season will continue well into the new year.

Sustained Peach Sales Program to Continue

SAN FRANCISCO—Sales possibilities for flour and baked goods are seen in the Cling Peach Advisory Board's merchandising campaign.

The board says a sustained sales program for cling peaches will be carried on during the fall and winter. And that may mean extra sales of flour for baked foods containing peaches.

"The industry's successful pattern of advertising and merchandising, involving use of Sunday newspaper supplements, leading daily newspapers and women's service magazines, will be continued," the advisory board says. "And each special merchandising event will have extra support from cooperating distributors of related items."

For October the peach industry's merchandising highlight will be promotion of a new dessert called "Thrifty Peach Bavarian." In November and December, the National Biscuit Co., with its Ritz Crackers, will join in promoting "Holiday Fruit Cocktail Salad."

NABISCO DISPLAY—The display pictured above is being used this month in many grocery stores to feature NABISCO Sugar Honey Graham Crackers, Baker's Coconut and Peaches, the National Biscuit Co. reports. NABISCO and the Franklin Baker division of General Foods Corp. are sponsoring the joint promotion for peach parfait pie. Recipes for the pie are made available for consumers.

NARGUS Counsel Calls Food Price Control Unnecessary

WASHINGTON—Price and rationing controls may mean higher food prices instead of lower ones, Tyre Taylor, general counsel for the National Association of Retail Grocers, reports.

Mr. Taylor points out that under the Defense Production Act, "many food prices would have to rise substantially before ceilings could be imposed."

This results, he says, "from the politically-motivated requirement that no price ceiling for an agricultural commodity can be set below its parity price or the highest price received by producers during the month ended June 24."

Advances Would Result

Under these provisions, Mr. Taylor said, prices of many commodities would have to advance if price controls were established, while commodities selling above parity would be protected against any price rollbacks.

Mr. Taylor said in his report in the National Grocers Bulletin that the "congressional stampede" to give the President more authority for economic controls than he asked for was "one of the strangest spectacles witnessed here (Washington) in many a year."

Assuming that official figures are valid, he said, "it would seem that there is plenty of food in the country and that hence the law of supply and demand—if it is permitted to operate—should make the imposition of price and rationing controls unnecessary."

As of July 24, according to Mr. Taylor's report, the Commodity Credit Corp. had such "mounting" inventories of dairy products, eggs, potatoes and other commodities as to cause the Secretary of Agriculture to express "serious concern" to the House Committee on Agriculture.

NAWGA MAPS PLANS FOR 1951 MEETING, EXHIBIT

NEW YORK—The National-American Wholesale Grocers Assn. will hold its annual convention and exhibit Feb. 15-17, 1951, in Chicago. Headquarters will be at the Drake and Knickerbocker hotels.

The NAWGA meeting will be part of the February food conventions of various groups. The National Food Brokers Assn. and other organizations will meet in Chicago beginning Feb. 17.

NAWGA officials say most of the sessions will be "how to do it" meetings on various phases of operations. Included in the program will be panel discussions by experienced and successful operators.

Almost all of the suppliers and servicers who exhibited at the 1950 convention will have exhibits again

in 1951. NAWGA officials said, and there also will be many new exhibitors.

In addition to the regular sessions, the convention program will include entertainment features for delegates and their wives and for women alone.

SPONSORS TELEVISION SHOW

NEW YORK—The Grand Union Co., chain retail grocery firm, is sponsoring in this area a new musical revue, "Star Time," on the Dumont television network. Frances Langford, Benny Goodman and Lew Parker will be regulars each week and Broadway and Hollywood personalities will be guest stars.

SMI NAMES DISCUSSION LEADERS FOR CONVENTION

CHICAGO—Leaders of the four-day discussion meeting at the mid-year convention of the Super Market Institute in Houston, Dec. 4-7, have been announced by Claude W. Edwards, president.

After a directors' meeting Sunday, Dec. 3 at the Shamrock Hotel, convention headquarters, Joe Weingarten, chairman of the board of J. Weingarten, Inc., will welcome operators to Texas and lead the first day's discussions.

Other discussion leaders will include Forrest J. T. May, president of Lucky Stores, Inc., Oakland, Cal.; Nathan W. Lurie, secretary-treasurer of Wrigley's Stores, Inc., Detroit, and George W. Logan, Logan's Super Markets, Nashville.

The meetings, which are open only to operators and members of the Super Market Institute, will be devoted to an analysis of current problems in the industry, with special emphasis on methods of meeting difficulties posed by the present emergency.

Food Chain Sales Up

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Department of Commerce reports that chain grocery sales in July were 13% larger than in the corresponding month of 1949. Compared with volume in June this year, July sales were up 4%. Total chain and mail order sales for all trades in July were estimated at $2,476 million, up 18% over July last year and 11% over June. The increases reflect greater buying following the outbreak of the Korean war.

CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS DOWN

CHICAGO—Consolidated Grocers Corp. has reported reduced earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30. The new report, covering a 53-week period, showed sales of $153,333,724 and a net profit of $1,623,805. For the 52-week period ended June 30, 1949, sales of $151,404,175 and a net profit of $2,506,032 were reported. The reduced earnings were attributed to very competitive conditions in the food distribution industry.

Burrus Mills Sponsors Contest to Promote Southern Growth

FORT WORTH—The Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. has launched a $15,000 contest aimed at stimulating interest and pride in the South. The theme of the contest, which is being carried out in the South, is "What Dixie means to me."

Grocers in all southern markets are cooperating and will distribute more than a million contest entry blanks. And grocers whose customers are among the first three winners will share in the prizes, being awarded $500, $250 and $100 U.S. savings bonds.

Through the cooperation of other southern manufacturers who are co-sponsoring the contest, 100 prizes will be awarded for the best 25-word statement on "What Dixie means to me." The first prize will include an expense-paid airplane trip for two to Hollywood, a new automobile, clothing and a $500 savings bond. Other prizes include a diamond ring, watches, gas ranges, a selection of Burrus' Light Crust Flour products and various other merchandise items.

Officials of Burrus mills, a subsidiary of Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., Dallas, say they believe that the contest will stimulate the interest and pride of southerners in the many advantages of living and working in the South and provide valuable publicity for the South to individuals and industries of other areas. The contest will receive advertising support over 167 radio stations in the South. The Light Crust Doughboys show sponsored by Burrus Mills will be the major advertising vehicle. Famous native southerners such as Linda Darnell and Dana Andrews will tell what they like best about Dixie on the show, and southern states will be saluted.

"As the South grows, so will we grow," said J. C. Mitchell, executive vice president of Burrus Mills, explaining the reason for the promotion. "The cumulative effect of all of us working together to publicize the South can be a major factor in the continued growth and expansion of the southern market."

MISS CONFEDERACY — Miss Virginia Hamilton of Dallas has been chosen as Miss Confederacy by the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. and other southern manufacturers sponsoring a $15,000 contest with the theme, "What Dixie means to me." Her costume is Confederate money.

KROGER BUILDS

DETROIT—The Kroger Co. has announced that it is building 18 new stores in the Detroit area. The total cost, including equipment and inventories, will be some $2,250,000. A few of the stores have been completed.

A Related-Item Breakfast Promotion

NEW YORK — A related-item breakfast promotion starts this month and runs through November, with General Foods Corp., the Quaker Oats Co., American Meat Institute and American Dairy Assn. joining forces to spotlight "The Real American Breakfast."

The promotion will be backed up with the first four-page, four-color ad ever run in national magazines by four sponsors. Life and Look will carry the ad.

The Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, Farm Circle, Woman's Day and other magazines, the side panels of Railway Express trucks and the Sunday supplements of 25 large newspapers also will carry advertising and point-of-purchase display material will be used.

The breakfast featured will be identical in all media—pancakes (made with Quaker Oats' Aunt Jemima pancake flour) topped with syrup (General Foods' Log Cabin), spread with butter (promoted by ADA) and fringed with bacon strips (AMI promotion).

Pictured above are the point-of-purchase poster being sent to grocers and reproductions of the ads as they will appear in Life and Look.

Promotion of Cheese and Related Foods Opens in October

CHICAGO—The American Dairy Assn. and the National Cheese Institute have made plans for a major cheese sales campaign which will include promotion of such related foods as macaroni, crackers, bread and rolls.

The promotion, which will open in October, will find the cheese industry cooperating with manufacturers of related foods in what is termed the "greatest merchandising event ever developed" for cheese.

ADA advertising in leading national magazines will spearhead the campaign, and manufacturers and distributors of related foods will join in the drive with magazine, newspaper, radio and television advertising. Among the cooperating companies listed are the National Biscuit Co. and General Mills, Inc.

Cheese and crackers, macaroni and cheese, cheese sandwiches, cheeseburgers and cheese-filled rolls are among the foods which will be promoted during the campaign.

Cake Recipe Dispenser

NEW YORK—Grocers are offering Swans Down's new Tit-Tat-Toe cake decipe dispenser to customers during September. Made of cardboard, it features a color picture of a cake topped with a tit-tat-toe design made with gum drops. Thirty-five recipes come with it and can easily be torn off by the shopper.

CLOSED SUNDAYS

BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH—Every grocery store in Brigham City is now closed on Sunday. Closing of all food stores on Sunday followed a request from officials of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Church. During a church conference in Brigham City it had been observed that some stores advertised their being open on Sundays. Later a letter was sent to grocers asking them to consider closing Sundays and pointing out that 90% of the city's residents were members of the Mormon church.

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR FOOD SALES RESEARCH

NEW YORK—The first project in the cooperative research work to be conducted by the Saturday Evening Post and members of the National-American Wholesale Grocers Assn. has been announced. The first study will be county analyses of wholesalers' market areas.

The purpose will be to assist the wholesale grocer in planning his sales efforts. He will be able to get a picture of his market opportunities based on such factors as number of families and consumers and retail grocery sales breakdowns.

Wholesalers will supply information on their sales, and the Post staff will set up such information for each county as population, retail grocery volume, sales per family and sales by areas.

DAILY CAPACITY—9,000 CWT.
ELEVATOR CAPACITY—1,000,000 BUSHELS

Manufacturers of FINEST QUALITY FLOUR

TRI-STATE MILLING CO. RAPID CITY, S. D.

All Grades
RYE FLOUR
1000 cwts. Flour—250 cwts. Meal
GLOBE MILLING COMPANY
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

Otto Lindstrom Heads Up New ARBA Committee

CHICAGO—At a recent meeting of the officers of the Associated Retail Bakers of America, it was determined that the association would place the responsibility for and control of all future research undertakings under the direct supervision of a group of operating retail bakers whose chairman is Otto Lindstrom, Lindstrom's Bakery, Racine, Wis.

"Mr. Lindstrom holds an enviable record as a top quality retail baker and is known throughout the U.S. not only for his outstanding bakery operation but also his production know-how," an ARBA announcement said.

Mr. Lindstrom will announce his selections of other members of the committee and also the plan and procedure.

When appointed, Mr. Lindstrom indicated that he believes a portion of the research program should be directed toward supplementing the merchandising kits that are issued monthly with complete studies of the product featured.

CHICAGO MILLERS CLUB PLANS PROGRAM SERIES

CHICAGO—The program committee of the Chicago Millers Club has arranged programs for its dinner meetings for the next several months.

Ernest Roth, Buhler Bros., Inc., will show its motion picture on European milling at the Oct. 5 meeting. John Neenan of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., will talk on modern corn milling.

At the November meeting, C. W. Brabender, consulting engineer for Pillsbury Mills, Inc., will be the speaker, and his subject will be "Language for Millers and Bakers on Flour Characteristics."

E. J. Sperry, Sperry's Personal Opinion, will be the speaker at the January meeting, and he will discuss sales promotion.

E. J. Gehrig of Quaker Oats Co., is chairman of the club's program committee, and others on the committee are Dean Jaynes, H. C. Knoke & Co., and S. O. Werner, Milling Production and The Northwestern Miller.

Fall Meetings Scheduled for AOM Districts

KANSAS CITY — Three district organizations of the Association of Operative Millers have held fall meetings, and seven additional meetings have been scheduled between Sept. 22 and Oct. 28.

Donald S. Eber, executive secretary of the association, said that the majority of the district groups hold quarterly meetings. The Texas-Oklahoma district, No. 7, last year changed its plan to hold three meetings annually, each of them one and one half day affairs.

The Pacific Northwest district, Mr. Eber said, holds but two meetings a year, with the fall meeting, a two-day affair, featured as a regional convention.

The newly organized Intermountain District, made up of operatives in Utah, Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming, will hold its first meeting at Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 7.

Other meetings scheduled include: Sept. 22-23, District No. 11, Patten Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sept. 29-30—District No. 7, Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Texas.

Oct. 7—District No. 6—Tecumseh, Mich.

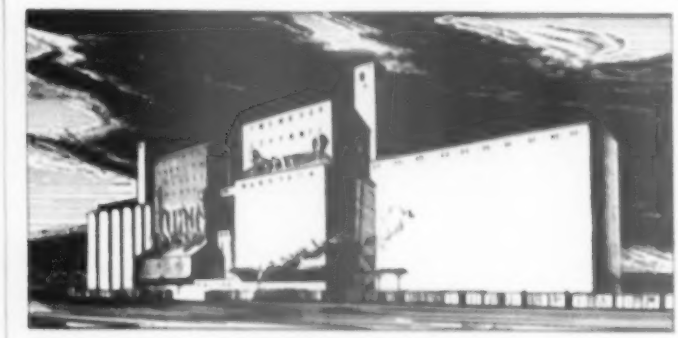
Oct. 14—District 4, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, with Henry S. Crosby, General Mills, Inc., as the speaker.

Oct. 12-14, District 9, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Oct. 28—District 8, Hotel Markeen, Buffalo.

Groups which have held meetings include District 1 at Salina, Kansas, Sept. 9; District 2, Aladdin Hotel, Kansas City, Sept. 16; and District 3, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 16.

THE NEW CENTURY CO.
1039 So. Union Ave. Chicago 5, Ill.
Always in Market for Flour and Feed
Producers of
DRIED BREWERS' GRAINS



ROCK ISLAND ELEVATOR — 4,000,000 BUSHELS

SIMONDS · SHIELDS · THEIS GRAIN CO.
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING - KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Serving the Milling Industry for 55 Years
F. A. THEIS · F. J. FITZPATRICK · F. L. ROSENBURY · W. C. THEIS · H. W. JOHNSTON

MILLFEED BROKERS
H. V. NOOTBAAR & CO.

OUR 77TH YEAR
The Northwestern Miller

Four separate milling units at the same location

4

...to serve bakers with

1 SPRING AND HARD WINTER WHEAT FLOURS

2 SOFT WHEAT FLOUR FOR CAKES, COOKIES, CRACKERS

3 RYE FLOURS

4 WHOLE WHEAT FLOURS

FROM the heart of the major producing areas, wheat flows to CHICAGO, the world's largest terminal market. Situated as we are, we can always choose the finest. Such selection allows us to offer a complete line of flours to suit all bakery needs.

B. A. ECKHART MILLING CO.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Sales representation in: BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, STAUNTON—VIRGINIA, ATLANTA—GA., AUGUSTA, GA., JACKSONVILLE—FLORIDA, GENEVA—NEW YORK, HARRISBURG—PA., PITTSBURGH, PA., DETROIT, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, FORT WAYNE—INDIANA, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS—MISSOURI, NASHVILLE, MOBILE—ALABAMA, NEW ORLEANS

Young Men's Session Planned for October ABA Convention in Chicago

CHICAGO—An important innovation in the 1950 American Bakers Assn. convention program is a session by and for the young men in the baking industry. A maximum age of 35 years has been set for participants.

The ABA convention is scheduled to be held Oct. 13-18 at the Hotel Sherman here.

The young men's session is scheduled for Tuesday morning, Oct. 17, at 11:15, immediately following the part of the program devoted to the American Society of Bakery Engineers. Its purpose is to give the younger men in the industry an opportunity to present their views and impressions—to provide them with an opportunity to be heard, and give the industry an opportunity to appraise what they have to say, according to an ABA announcement.

A luncheon is also planned for the young men's group on Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Anyone interested in this young men's group may write for additional information to American Bakers Assn., 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6.

Opening Session

George H. Coppers, president of the National Biscuit Co., New York City, and Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem, chairman of the department of biochemistry in the college of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, will be two of the principal speakers.

Mr. Coppers' speech, to be given at the opening session of the convention, Monday, Oct. 16, will tie-in with the theme of the convention, Education and Research through Our Institute.

Dr. Elvehjem, a member of the American Institute of Baking's scientific advisory committee and recipient of several awards for outstanding work in his field, will speak Wednesday, Oct. 18, on the subject of the application of scientific endeavor to the baking industry.

High point of the convention will be the dedication of the new American Institute of Baking building, at McClurg Court and Erie St., Sunday, Oct. 15, at 3 p.m.

The convention will begin Friday, Oct. 13, with an all-day session of the wholesale cake branch. On Saturday, the wholesale bread branch will have an afternoon session and the wholesale pie branch will hold an all-day session.

As a part of the opening session of the ABA convention Monday morning, Oct. 16, tribute will be paid to the memory of two of the baking industry's outstanding leaders—Eugene K. Quigg, president of the association, who died last March 31, and M. Lee Marshall, chairman of the board of the association, who died last Aug. 1.

This session, which will include a meeting of the members of the association, will be presided over by John T. McCarthy, Jersey Bread Co., Toledo, Ohio, president of the association.

Ralph D. Ward, chairman of the American Bakers Assn.'s national affairs committee, will speak on the industry's Washington interests at this session. Mr. Coppers will make his keynote address at this time.

Bakers' Program Plans

The Bakers of America Program's plans for 1951 and its achievements during the past year will be presented during the general session at 2 p.m., Monday, Oct. 16. Displays showing the past achievements and future plans of the various departments of the program—advertising, merchandising, consumer service and public relations—will be presented.

During the coming year, Walter H. Hopkins, director of the program, announced, the program will utilize to an even greater extent the facilities offered through the consumer education department of the American Institute of Baking. This department, he added, is in constant contact with doctors and educators who have a great influence over many opinion forming persons.

At 10 a.m., Wednesday, the American Institute of Baking session will take place, at which Dr. Elvehjem will speak. It will be followed at 11 a.m. by the general closing session and adjournment. During the afternoon, the American Bakers Assn.'s multiple-unit-retail, house-to-house and retail branches will conclude their business.

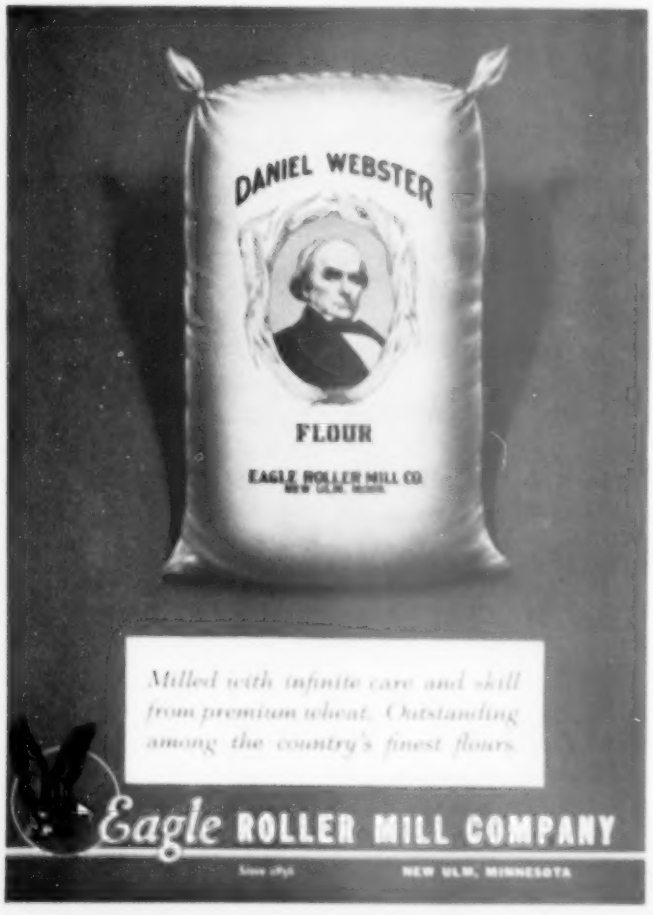
Those attending the convention will be told the program's plans for 1951, which will closely follow those of 1950, enlarging upon and emphasizing the services rendered to the baker, grocer and allied trades by the Bakers of America Program.

The theme of the convention session to be conducted by the American Society Bakery Engineers will tie in with the general theme of the ABA convention—"Education and Research Through Our Institute." Don Copell, Wagner Baking Corp., Newark, N.J., president of the society, has announced. The session will be held Tuesday morning, Oct. 17.

The first branch session of the ABA

PRE-REGISTRATION FOR ABA MEETING URGED

CHICAGO—Bakers and members of allied industries planning to attend the annual American Bakers Assn. convention at the Hotel Sherman here Oct. 13-18 have been urged to pre-register. The registration fee of $10, which includes the registrant and his wife and children, covers the entire convention period. Upon payment of the fee, identification cards and a badge insert will be mailed to each registrant.



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25,000 Cwts. Capacity
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Milled from Carefully Selected
AMBER DURUM WHEAT
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"DIAMOND D"
A High Grade Baker's Spring Patent
Milled Under Laboratory Control
from Montana Spring Wheat
Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc.
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IT'S BIN AGED
Flour from this mill comes to you fully aged — ready to use
ATKINSON MILLING CO.

Low Grades and Millfeed
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Wanted —
ERGOT
Send Samples, State Quantity
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ARNOLD
...of...
STERLING
Mills and Sells
"Thoro-Bread"
(Diastemically Balanced)
A very fine, strong, altogether uniform and dependable flour
ARNOLD MILLING CO.
STERLING, KANSAS

The Standard Others Strive to Reach
WHITE SWAN
FLOUR
SPRINGFIELD MILLING CORPORATION
MINNEAPOLIS • MINNESOTA

Snow Lily
Fancy Short Patent
Bread and Pastry Flour
ENNS MILLING CO., Inman, Kan.
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Drinkwater
BAKERY FLOUR
MORTEN MILLING CO.
Dallas, Texas

ACME — GOLD DRIFT
Better Bakery Flours
These Brands Meet Every Shop Need
The ACME FLOUR MILLS CO.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

ACME RYE
A HIGH QUALITY
WISCONSIN RYE FLOUR
All Grades
FISHER-FALLGATTER MILLING CO.
WAUPACA, WISCONSIN

"Whitewater Flour"
Ground Where the
Best Wheat Is Grown
WHITEWATER FLOUR MILLS CO.
Whitewater, Kansas

Miner - Hillard Milling Co.
WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Manufacturers of
CORN FLOUR - CORN MEAL
CORN SPECIALTIES

convention, the wholesale cake branch meeting, will be held Friday, Oct. 13. In the forenoon, production subjects will be covered. Howard B. Tolley, National Biscuit Co., New York, chairman of the association's wholesale cake branch, announced, while the afternoon will be devoted to various aspects of sales problems.

The tentative program for the morning session includes a report on sanitation by the sanitation committee, a discussion of "Silicone Coating on Cake Pans" by Dr. John J. Russell, Ekco Products Co., and a presentation of "Mixing Trends—Past, Present and Future" by Tyler Stevens, American Machine & Foundry Co.

During the morning session, Howard O. Hunter and Dr. William Brudery of the American Institute of Baking will discuss its activities and services of interest to the wholesale cake branch.

Those attending the morning session will be informed on "The Preparation and Packaging of Fruit Cakes" by George Carlin, Swift & Co.; "Balancing of Fruit Cake Formulae" by Claude W. Lantz, Durkee Famous Foods; "Cake Machinery Improvements Since 1940," by Charles Barnes, Bakers Helper, and "Paper Package Odors," by a research specialist.

A slide film presentation, "The Consumer's Regard for Wholesale Cake," a sequel to last year's presentation at the Atlantic City meeting, will be shown for the first time at the afternoon session, at which time a five-man cake-baker panel will discuss the five most popular subjects selected by mail vote of members of this branch. These subjects include packaging from a sales viewpoint, a safe number of varieties to handle at one time, grocer education, the maximum life cake code for palatability and the best use of route supervisors.

The desirability of a sales trend (volume reporting) service from the association's office, and an open forum on the remainder of sales subjects requested by vote, will also be discussed during the afternoon.

The wholesale cake branch sessions will be open to bakers only.

Wholesale Bread Meeting

"Cutting Costs" will be the theme of the American Bakers Assn. wholesale bread branch meeting in the grand ballroom of the Sherman hotel, Oct. 14.

John F. Schaible, Schaible's Bakery, Easton, Pa., branch chairman, and his program committee have arranged a broad and informative program which should be of interest to every wholesale bread baker.

John Thies, Quality Bakers of America, will discuss the "Economic Necessity for Cutting Costs."

"Bread Handling Methods to Cut

(Continued on page 38)

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION PLANNED OCT. 15

CHICAGO—The president's reception, one of the most popular features of the annual American Bakers Assn. conventions, will be held Sunday afternoon, Oct. 15, from 5 to 7 p.m. in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Sherman here, where this year's convention will be held Oct. 13-18. The reception will be held following the dedication ceremonies of the new American Institute of Baking building at Ontario Street and McClurg Court. These ceremonies are scheduled to begin at 3 p.m., with open house preceding them.

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Better Bags Are Made and Mente Makes Them!
Write, wire or phone for latest quotations
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La Grange Flours . . .
whether plain or enriched, remain the same high standard, dependable flours that have characterized the products of La Grange Mills over the half century and more of their operation.
This quality pattern is not an accident but the result of painstaking care in wheat selection and careful milling.
You can depend on LA GRANGE FLOURS
LA GRANGE MILLS RED WING, MINNESOTA

"ROCK RIVER" RYE "OLD TIMES" BUCKWHEAT
"BLODGETT'S"
RYE
All Grades—From Darkest Dark to the Whitest White
—Specially Milled by the Blodgett Family—Since 1848
FRANK H. BLODGETT, Inc., Janesville, Wisconsin

Exceptional Bakery Flours
TWELVE-40 NO-RISK PLA-SAFE
THE ABILENE FLOUR MILLS CO.
ABILENE, KANSAS
Capacity 3,000 Cwts. Daily Grain Storage 1,000,000 Bus.

TOURIST ATTRACTION—More than 20,000 persons signed the tourist register at the Old Bale Mill in Napa County, California, last year, and probably there were a lot more who didn't sign. Efforts are being made to provide more parking facilities.

The mill's history is long. It centers upon a young English surgeon, Edward Turner Bale, who in 1837 landed at Monterey, Cal., where he practiced medicine for five or six years. For part of that time (1840-1843), he was surgeon of the California military forces by appointment of General Vallejo. Dr. Bale married a niece of the general, and in 1841 he became a naturalized citizen of Alta, Cal. Subsequently he received the grant of Rancho Carne Humana in Napa County, to which he went in 1843.

Bale Mill

The ranch properties lay within the confines of the towns of St. Helena and Calistoga. They extended over a substantial part of the Napa Valley. On the west and east there were wooded hills. On the north stood the purple, castled crags of Mt. St. Helena.

The enterprising doctor had two mills on his land—a sawmill and a gristmill. The former was constructed in 1846 and disappeared long ago. The gristmill, which stands beside the highway three miles northwest of St. Helena, was erected for Dr. Bale in 1846 by Irwin Kellogg, who was paid for his services in land.

● **Grist for Forty-niners**—While the Forty-niners were eagerly searching for gold in the hills and ravines of the Sierra Nevada, the great 40-ft. water wheel of Bale's mill was daily grinding the golden grain of the upper Napa Valley into flour for the settlers, who for a period of over 25 years brought their grist there to be ground.

The lumber which went into the building, which is three stories high, with a false store front, was cut from the hill back of the mill. The cogs in the great wheel, too, are of wood.

● **Gift to Native Sons**—Several years ago the Bale mill, with surrounding land, was given to the Native Sons of the Golden West by the widow of W. W. Lyman, who had long been the mill's owner. Restored by the Native Sons in Napa County and by the Historic Landmarks Committee of the organization, it was dedicated in 1925, when a large native boulder, surmounted by a bronze plaque, was placed at the site.

Tentative plans were made to install a pump which would furnish sufficient water to turn the wheel, the idea being to enhance its attraction for tourists, but there was some anxiety over the possibility of injury to incautious visitors so the project was dropped.

. . . . . Looking Backward

into the Files of The Northwestern Miller . . . .

25 Years Ago:

The Fleischmann traveling school for bakers was en route.

The program of the Southern Bakers Assn., held at Miami, Fla., included a trip to Cuba. Charles R. Roberts, Knoxville, Tenn., was elected president to succeed John Seybold of Miami.

Joseph C. Pillman and Louis B. Phillips, senior members of the long-established flour importing firm operating under their names in London, Liverpool and Bristol, were in retirement.

Imported U.S. flour was reported to be meeting increased competition from domestic mills in Holland.

Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn., mailed to 5,000 bakers a broadside defending white bread against the attacks of food faddists and containing suggestions for the use of bakers in acquainting their customers with the facts.

The Association of Operative Millers and the American Association of Cereal Chemists met simultaneously in St. Louis.

50 Years Ago:

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, advised southern farmers to quit wheat growing and go in for livestock.

The Winter Wheat Millers League, at its annual convention in Chicago, protested, as most millers' meetings did at this time, rate discriminations against flour. Resolutions called for parity between export rates on flour and wheat. It was agreed that legislation should be sought if fair treatment from the railroads could not be had otherwise.

Texas millers were endeavoring to bring about the establishment of uniformity in the weight of flour packages and a uniform differential in prices of various sizes of sacks and barrels.

Minneapolis flour production in 1899 had turned out to be 14,291,780 bbl., of which amount 4,009,135 bbl. went for export. The largest previous production was 13,635,205 bbl. in 1897.

Receivership overtook the United States Flour Milling Co., which had aimed at a consolidated capacity, through mergers and purchases of large established mills, of 100,000 bbl., representing about 80% of the U.S. production of spring wheat flour. Formation of this colossus, which ultimately mustered only 52,000 bbl. of capacity, but nevertheless constituted at that time the largest group of mills in the world under a single management, had been resisted editorially by The Northwestern Miller, and profoundly agitated the U.S. milling industry as a whole in the closing years of the Nineteenth Century. It was to go down in milling history as an attempted "milling trust." The receivers appointed for the expiring monster included A. C. Loring of Minneapolis, later for many years president of the Pillsbury company.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co. was erecting a new mill in Minneapolis, to be equipped with seven run of buhrs and a daily capacity of 500 bbl. of oatmeal and 500 cases of Vitos, the Pillsbury breakfast food which had recently achieved widespread popularity.

The Argentine wheat trade was in confusion and disorder because of an epidemic of bubonic plague centering upon the port of Rosario—so reported The Northwestern Miller's Argentine correspondent, Ernesto Danvers.

75 Years Ago:

The bakers of the Northwest held a meeting at Chicago "for the purpose of organizing an association in the interests of the manufacturers of the staff of life." It was agreed to meet at St. Louis the first week in October to complete arrangements and institute a permanent organization. The meeting was described as "harmonious throughout."

The government dam at the Cedars on the Fox River in Wisconsin was causing a great deal of trouble because it would not "stay put."

Edward P. Allis, the Milwaukee mill-furnisher, was being heard from as an opponent of "hard money." He proposed "that the entire circulating medium of the country shall be greenbacks, convertible at pleasure into government bonds drawing 3.65% interest, and that the government shall at all times issue an amount limited only by public demand." Commented The Northwestern Miller: "We look upon this plan as the greatest reform of the age."

Fire destroyed the flouring mill owned by J. W. Marsden at New Market, Ont.

W. H. Dunwoody, formerly of the firm of Tiffany & Dunwoody, Minneapolis, was reported to be the wheat purchasing agent for the millers of that city. Mr. Tiffany, his old partner, and "the jolliest man on the Falls," was said to be putting in his time hunting and fishing, and regretting that the last two or three years of milling business had put him so far behind in this, his legitimate business.

● ● ●

HAVE A DOUGHNUT?

The ritzy miniature doughnut
Is a dainty portege
Of the big, old-fashioned he-size;
But in offering it, one can't say:

"Won't you have a dough-nut?"
For a dozen could scarcely do
What one of the ancestral type
Was always able to.

Won't you have a fistful?
I wouldn't be surprised
Is what we'll doubtless be saying,
We,—the super-civilized.

Kunigunde Duncan

For those who would visualize the old-time American grist miller in more realistic fashion than by accepting the somewhat glamorized versions of most contemporary artists we commend the above drawing, made by George E. Graves, long time staff artist of The Northwestern Miller. First appearance of the picture was in 1899 issue, illustrating an article called "A Quarter Century of Milling," the author of which was the renowned Minneapolis mill superintendent, W. D. Gray. The authenticity of the likeness may be assumed from Mr. Graves' notation: "After Photo."

EDITORIAL

COMPLEXITY AND DISPERSION

WHILE the Defense Production Act was in the making it seemed reasonable to hope that it would give us less complex control machinery than we had in World War II and permit the national economy to adjust itself less painfully and with less confusion and conflict of interest and authority to the needs created by emergency. Experience, so recent as to be still vivid in memory, ought to have taught us at least what we ought not to do.

The control act does seem to be an improvement over the extemporaneous and often makeshift devices of the previous emergency. It has moved toward greater centralization of administrative authority and set definite limits and objectives. And yet both in the law and in the interpretations of it which have already been made by its governmental prophets there is a definite movement away from centralization and toward dispersion. There is also a pronounced tendency to deal with the problem in piecemeal fashion ("selectively" is the word Washington uses) rather than as a whole. To a considerable degree, therefore, we seem to be following, in spite of good resolutions not to, the temporizing and confusing course we followed before.

Though the law itself attempts to set clear limits and aims to delegate something less than dictatorial power to its administrators it is so ponderous as almost to defy comprehension. We have read all of its 16,000 words, a task which we suspect will not be set for themselves by many people. The general impression gained from this verbal wilderness is that though it forbids in one sentence it permits in another by so elaborating the conditions as to invite a conflicting or even an unintended interpretation.

An example of what we mean is afforded by the first step taken by the President to put the act in operation. It is certain that Congress intended wage and price controls to be applied together. The makers of the law must have had in mind a single, coordinated action by a single authority. There is no specific directive on this point but the overall intention is definitely contained in the act's provision that when the President deems it is necessary to impose price and wage controls generally "over a substantial portion of the national economy" he must do so "through a new independent agency created for such purpose." But in spite of this the President has seen fit, with respect to the "selective" approach to wage and price control, to create two new agencies, one to deal with wages and the other with prices.

The law provides that the single wage-price agency "may utilize the services, information and facilities of other agencies and departments of the government, but such agency shall not delegate enforcement of any of the controls to be administered by it to any other agency or department." Yet the President's first executive order under the act very widely distributes and delegates powers to various new and existing agencies. The dispersion of function, in fact, is so broad as to require the immediate creation of a kind of umpire—the defense coordinator. And running back and forth between the various agencies are to be the so-called "claimant" committees, with which we became familiar in World War II, battling for rights and privileges wanted by the particular segments of economy which they represent.

The proclaimed policy of selective and progressive controls seems logical and practical to all but those who, like Mr. Baruch, would go to complete controls at once, but in them lie all the difficulties and dangers that were met, and not always successfully, in World War II. One set of them comprises the conflicting interests that spring from divided authority. Another lies in the unescapable economic fact that all commodities are related and that price has psychological aspects. You can't interfere with the price of steel, for example, without affecting the price of bread and butter.

Although the tying of wages to prices is probably the most important improvement upon the control technique of World War II, the intent and value of this device are almost immediately watered down by the President's fireside advice to labor to get its rates up before a freeze. The invitation to labor lies in these presidential phrases: "Higher prices would lead to higher wages, which in turn would lead to still higher prices. Then we would be starting on the deadly spiral of inflation. . . . For wage earners the guiding principle must be: do not ask for wage increases beyond what is needed to meet the rise in the cost of living. . . . Existing inequities in wage rates, of course, can and should be corrected, with due consideration for recognized inter-industry relationships."

Which comes first—the hen or the egg? The President might have put the inflation pattern the other way around, giving warning that higher wages must mean higher prices. Instead, he says as has been so often said before from high places in politics in justification of wage advances: "Many businesses are enjoying large enough margins of profit so that they do not need to raise their prices even though they have incurred higher costs."

We sense no very hearty relish on the part of the administration for the job of keeping the wage-price team pulling evenly, and after the election it would not surprise us to learn that Washington had discovered a bit of inflation here and there.

• • •

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DPA

THE Defense Production Act of 1950 is a noble document. As we have said, it comprises about 16,000 words. It is majestic not merely in verbiage, however, but in vastness of objective and the profundity of its philosophy. We think we are doing a service, therefore, when we rescue from burial in the national archives certain of its reflections of statesmanship. Under "Declaration of Policy" we find this:

"It is the intention of the Congress that the President shall use the powers conferred by this act to promote the national defense, by meeting, promptly and effectively, the requirements of military programs in support of our national security and foreign policy objectives, and by preventing undue strains and dislocations upon wages, prices and production or distribution of materials for civilian use, within the framework, as far as practicable, of the American system of private enterprise."

The intent of Congress is further outlined under the section devoted to "Price and Wage Stabilization." We read there that "it is to prevent inflation and preserve the value of the national currency; to assure that defense appropriations are not dissipated by excessive costs and prices; to stabilize the cost of living for workers and other consumers and the costs of production for farmers and businessmen; to eliminate and prevent profiteering, hoarding, manipulation, speculation and other disruptive practices resulting from abnormal market conditions or scarcities; to protect consumers, wage earners, investors and persons with relatively fixed or limited incomes from undue impairment of their living standards; to prevent economic disturbances, labor disputes, interferences with the effective mobilization of national resources, and impairment of national unity and morale; to assist in maintaining a reasonable balance between purchasing power and the supply of consumer goods and services; to protect the national economy against future loss of needed purchasing power by the present dissipation of individual savings; and to prevent a future collapse of values."

Once more we read the strict injunction (but again modified by the phrase, "so far as practicable") calling for "the maintenance and furtherance of the American system of competitive enterprise, including independent small-business enterprises, the maintenance and furtherance of a sound agricultural industry, the maintenance and furtherance of sound working relations, including collective bargaining, and the maintenance and furtherance of the American way of life."

Not only must the President bow to this lofty purpose and intent, but so likewise must "all agencies of the government dealing with the subject matter of this title, within the limits of their authority and jurisdiction."

These testaments are as praiseworthy as they are mighty. Let us fervently hope, however, that they will not slip away through that rather faithless escape clause, "so far as practicable," into the place which is said to be so largely paved with good intentions.

• • •

Time to put up on the wall a new big federal government administration chart and alphabetical index. There's going to be a lot more than the basic DPA (Defense Production Act) and NSRB (National Security Resources Board). Already we have CEA (Council of Economic Advisers) and MB (the Munitions Board). Under our DC (Defense Coordinator) will be an Economic Stabilization Agency (ESA), which is subdivided into an Office of Price Stabilization (OPA, new style) and a Wage Stabilization Board (presumably WSB). Next step in the alphabetical development will be assignment of initials to the USDA setup under Mr. Trigg, who will have two subsidiary setups under him, one a "claimant" agency to represent farmers and those who supply agriculture in obtaining scarce materials, such as steel and farm machinery, and the other to work with the various branches of PMA to make allocations, establish priorities or put other controls into effect. We suggest a standby arrangement to draft the Greek and Sanskrit alphabets when ours runs out.

• • •

A MILLING PRESS CASUALTY

ONLY a few months after celebrating its 75th anniversary with a handsome special edition, our British contemporary, the Miller, announces that, "owing to steadily rising costs and increasing difficulties in the printing trade," the publication has been discontinued. It was the oldest milling magazine in Great Britain.

The publisher, Benn Bros., Ltd., has many other interests. Dividends, less tax, paid in the fiscal year ending June 30 were 6% on preference shares, 25% on common stock and 5s. each on deferred shares. Therefore, although it was "no longer economic" to continue publication of the Miller, as the obituary announcement puts the matter, our esteemed fellow business journal of the milling world does not appear to have been putting the proprietor in the poor house.

We have no difficulty in appreciating the printing problems, but we suspect that the publisher's announcement should go a step beyond them. Flour milling has been under government control in Britain for a full decade. Need we say more? Except, of course, to express our sympathy with the staff and with the Miller's readers.

SNOBUDDY

Selling poor quality flour, regardless of its price, is no way for a flour distributor to get ahead. Sales efforts are wasted in winning a new customer on faith and losing the same customer on performance. Not so with SNOBUDDY. Here's quality that makes customers stick.

The
WALNUT CREEK
MILLING CO. • GREAT BEND, KANSAS
T. H. SHERWOOD, *Vice President and General Manager*

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Hamburg 36
Cable Address: Kornmackprang
BRANCHES: Bremen • Hannover • Dusseldorf
Importers of
GRAIN, FEEDSTUFFS, PULSES
Own elevators: Port Hamburg, Rethe-Speicher Kornhaus Suderelbe.
Capacity: 1,000,000 bushels.

KING'S FLOURS
are Made in Minnesota ... and Nowhere Else

MINNESOTA ... the state that has made MORE FLOUR than any other state in the Union.

MINNESOTA ... the state that makes the BEST FLOUR in the world.

Buy flour that is guaranteed "Made in Minnesota"

H. H. KING FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

ABA Convention Plans

(Continued from page 33)

Costs," will be explained by Carl Schmidt, Schmidt Baking Co., Baltimore; Wendell Fish, Federal Bakery Co., Winona, Minn.; William Clemens, Trausch Baking Co., Dubuque, Iowa, and Alan T. Prosser, Ward Baking Co., N.Y. All of these men have had practical experience with new methods of handling bread. They will use films and slides to explain their operations.

Harry O. Mathews, Standard Brands, Inc., New York, will discuss the advantages and disadvantages surrounding "Truck Leasing to Cut Costs."

"Saleways to Cut Costs" will be explained by George May, Bloomington, Ill.

In addition to Mr. Schaible, the program committee consists of John R. Dwyer, Firth Baking Co., Erie, Pa.; Lewis G. Graeves, Charles Schneider Baking Co., Washington, D.C.; John Hagy, Freihofer Baking Co., Philadelphia; William E. Maier, Maier's Bakery, Reading, Pa., and Charles L. Schulz, Schulz Baking Co., Pottstown, Pa. Searing W. East, ABA counsel, acts as secretary for the branch.

The meeting will be open to all bakers and allied tradesmen registered at the convention.

Wholesale Pie Session

Plans are nearly completed for the wholesale pie branch meeting to be held all day Saturday, Oct. 14, James Henderson, Wagner Baking Corp., Chicago, chairman of the branch and president of the National Association of Wholesale Pie Bakers, has announced.

Shelby C. Johnstone, president of the Lloyd Harris Pie Co., Chicago, will speak to the group about "Proper Merchandising of Pies to Restaurants," while Edgerton Hart, secretary of the National Red Cherry Institute, will address them on the subject of "Cooperation Between Pie Men and Fruit Growers." A presentation on "Quality Products" and one by the Apple Growers Assn. will also be made.

A report on the progress being made on food illness studies and their causes, particularly those caused by staphylococci, will be given at the session by Dr. G. M. Dack of the University of Chicago. This research project is sponsored and financed by a number of food industries and associations, among which are the American Bakers Assn., the American Institute of Baking, and the ABA's wholesale pie branch.

The activities of the ABA whole-

NEW YORK SPECIAL TRAIN TO ABA MEETING

NEW YORK—The schedule of the special New York bakers' train to the American Bakers Assn. convention in Chicago, Oct. 13-18, will be as follows:

Oct. 13—Lv. New York (Penn Station)	4:33 p.m., EST
Oct. 13—Lv. Newark	4:50 p.m., EST
Oct. 13—Lv. North Philadelphia	6:40 p.m., EST
Oct. 13—Lv. Harrisburg	8:00 p.m., EST
Oct. 13—Lv. Altoona	10:11 p.m., EST
Oct. 13—Ar. Chicago	8:25 a.m., CST

The special will carry all-Pullman equipment, offering roomettes, duplexes, bedrooms, compartments and drawing room accommodations. Reservations and information are available from Claude A. Bascombe, Standard Brands, Inc., New York.

2 BAKERY TESTED QUALITY FLOURS

WISDOM — High Protein

Queen Quality FLOUR — Low Protein Mellow Type

Wide Tolerance Flours Make Happy Production Hours

NEBRASKA CONSOLIDATED MILLS COMPANY
OMAHA, NEBRASKA
Fremont Grand Island Hastings

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
MILLERS OF
HARD AND SOFT WHEAT
FLOUR
SINCE 1874
Leavenworth, Kansas

"Sweet Cream"
"Very Best"
Quality Flours
W. J. JENNISON CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

W. H. SCHNEIDER Company
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ANNUAL BAKERS PARTY PLANNED OCT. 17

CHICAGO—The annual bakers party and dinner dance, the social highlight of the American Bakers Assn. conventions, will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Sherman. Those planning to attend the party have been urged to make their reservations immediately, as the number of reservations that can be accepted is limited. The tickets are $10 a person, and each convention registrant may purchase only two tickets, until the supply is exhausted.

sale pie branch concerning adequate sugar supplies and possible emergency controls will be reported on by F. W. Birkenhauer, president of the Wagner Baking Corp., Newark, the association's wholesale pie branch representative on its board of governors.

House-to-House Branch

Prominent leaders in the ABA house-to-house branch will lead round-table discussions at the branch session Tuesday, Oct. 17. According to the chairman of the branch, John F. Cline, Elmer L. Cline, Inc., New York, a poll of the house-to-house bakers was used to determine the subjects to be discussed at the meeting.

The topics decided upon for discussion are: "Savings in Production and Delivery Costs," by N. B. Clinch, president of Manor Baking Co., Dallas; "Credits," by Paul K. Corcoran, general manager of Holmes & Sons, Inc., Washington; "Advertising," by Elmer L. Cline, president of Elmer L. Cline, Inc., New York, and "Training Salesmen," the speaker to be announced.

In addition to John Cline, the ABA house-to-house branch committee consists of Fred Bakemeyer, White Baking Co., St. Louis; Duane Rice, City Baking Co., Baltimore; N. B. Clinch, Manor Baking Co., Dallas; Carlos Pickering, Mrs. Conkling Baking Co., San Diego, and John Hagy, Freihofer Baking Co., Philadelphia.

Multi-Unit-Retail Session

Round-table discussions will make up the sessions planned for the multi-unit-retail branch meetings to be held Tuesday, Oct. 17, according to Arthur E. Pile, Hough Bakeries, Inc., Cleveland, chairman of the branch, and Chris Egekvist, Egekvist Bakeries, Minneapolis, co-chairman.

Members of the branch, those operating four or more retail outlets, have received a list of possible subjects that could be discussed, and have been asked to select the subjects on which they wished their meeting to be based.

This branch session, limited to multi-unit-retail operators, is planned to include round-table discussions on merchandising, advertising, incentive selling, specials and auxiliary merchandising such as ice cream and candy.

Store air conditioning, use of refrigerated cases, customer number systems, will-call departments, delivery to stores, hours of delivery and use of insulated trucks are other subjects under consideration for discussion.

Discussion topics on production will be "Brown 'n Serve," use of conveyors to streamline production, sanitation and trends in personnel.

Records, cost systems, inventory controls, and the business handicap of a major fire are other topics suggested.

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New York, Columbus, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Columbus, Nashville, Enid, Minneapolis, Davenport, Buffalo, Peoria, Galveston, Portland, San Francisco, Vancouver, B. C., Winnipeg

CANADIAN TRADE COMMENT

By A. H. Bailey

TORONTO—Canadian supplies of coarse grains in the current crop year will be well above last year's levels, but another light fodder crop is in sight for most of the country, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its quarterly coarse grains review.

The first estimate of production released by the bureau on Aug. 15 placed the probable outturn of oats at 433,000,000 bu., 115,000,000 bu. greater than in 1949, and the new barley crop was forecast at 184,000,000 bu., up 64,000,000 from last year. Rye advanced from 10,011,000 bu. to 15,367,000, and flaxseed from 2,281,000 bu. to 3,165,000.

Widespread frosts have occurred in Western Canada subsequent to Aug. 15, with both yields and quality of grain crops adversely affected. The extent of the damage cannot be fully determined until harvest is completed, but it is known to be considerable.

The hay and clover crop was estimated at 11,456,000 tons as against 12,122,000 a year earlier, but the first cutting of alfalfa was up from 1,922,000 tons to 2,339,000.

WEATHER DAMAGES PEACE RIVER AREA

Sections of the Peace River territory in northern Alberta and British Columbia are making application for aid under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. Near-drouth conditions during July, followed by heavy hail damage, snow and frosts in August have prompted municipal authorities to seek PFAA help.

FINDING MARKETS FOR LOW-GRADE WHEAT

Despite a low-grade 1950 wheat crop, resulting from severe frosts, a substantial amount of money will go to prairie farmers. This view was expressed by J. E. Brownlee, president of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., in addressing the national convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce last week at Banff, Alberta.

The final payment on all grain delivered to the four-year pool together with the distribution of final payments on the 1949-50 deliveries of oats and barley will improve the situation after the initial payment of $1.40 per bu. for the 1950-51 crop-year, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver.

"The Canadian Wheat Board, faced in any event with the problem of finding new markets for a considerable quantity of wheat, now faces the very grave task of finding markets for abnormally large quantities of low-grade wheat," Mr. Brownlee said.

Mr. Brownlee also contended that "any temporary correction of the British exchange position by cutting down imports from Canada, whether wheat, apples, bacon or other foods, will be achieved at unprofitable expense if Canadian prosperity and ability to buy British goods are endangered."

WHEAT COUNCIL LISTS SPANISH TERRITORIES

The following information is from the International Wheat Council. Spanish territories eligible under the International Wheat Agreement are: The Spanish part of the Iberian Peninsula, the Balearic and Canary Islands, Livia, territory in France, belonging to the province of Gerona, Ports of Ceuta and Melilla, Peregil Islands, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, Penon de Alhucemas, Alboran Island and Chafarinas Islands, Rio de Oro or Spanish Sahara, the Ifni Territory, Spanish Guinea, the Islets of Elobey Grande, Elobey Pequeno, Banie, Leva and Ibane, Spanish Zone of Morocco.

FROST DAMAGE CUTS WHEAT VOLUME, QUALITY

Reports from some of the Canadian wheat growing provinces of the west are mostly reducing the estimates as to volume and quality of the wheat for this year. Frost damage has been greater than in any similar period in a long time. The wheat has not been destroyed but it is reduced in grade, which means that the quality is below what Canadian standard practice calls for. As a result of this fact it will be difficult for the milling industry to maintain its high standard of flour for home and overseas markets. Western millers are reporting that it is 15 years since the quality of Canadian western wheat was as low as this year. Frost and heavy rain are the cause of this damage. The Canadian Wheat Board is one authority for this estimate, which is confirmed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Some parts of the western farming districts will be relatively free of damage but not enough to offset the general situation.

GOVERNMENT MAKING PRICE ADJUSTMENTS

The Canadian authorities who are in control of wheat and flour at Ottawa are making price adjustments which will establish a better situation between the higher grades. Opinion as to the actual percentage of loss from frost and other forms of damage varies between those who are qualified to size up such situations. One dealer says this is the poorest crop in 15 years. Another puts the period at 20 years. In any case it is clear that this will be the lowest grade output of wheat in a long time.

Prices for wheat enter into this picture very largely. When wheat is good enough to find a place in the overseas market buyers are easily found but, with a crop like this it is difficult to get normal prices for all the flour Canada ships to other countries. Best grades always get the preference.

INDIAN FOOD OUTLOOK HURT BY EARTHQUAKES

LONDON — Floods and earthquakes have caused considerable deterioration of the food position in Assam, West Bengal, Madras, Bihar and the United Provinces. Of the 1950 procurement target of 5.4 million tons of native grain little more than 3.8 million tons had been obtained by the end of August. Doubts are now entertained whether the total will be forthcoming. An effort is being made to stimulate deliveries in those areas which have been spared devastation, but there is no indication yet that the country's import program will be increased beyond two million tons.

Up to the third week in August, the federal government had sent 1,686,000 tons of food grains to devastated areas, including 985,000 tons obtained from domestic deliveries and the remainder from imported grain.

Flour Output in Canada for Year Down About 20% from War Period

OTTAWA—Wheat flour production in Canada during the 1949-50 crop year was virtually unchanged from the year before, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The output of 20.3 million barrels, however, was about 20% below the average of the five years ended July, 1948, when production was unusually large to meet heavy export demand.

Flour exports during that period averaged 14.5 million barrels, compared with 10 million barrels for the year just ended.

Flour Output Drops

Flour output in July, 1950, reached the lowest point of any month since July, 1940. That low outturn of 1.3 million barrels in the year just closed was about 35% below the year's high point of 2 million barrels reached in November.

The record output during the high production period of the past five years was in May, 1947, when slightly more than 2.6 million barrels were produced.

In addition to 20.3 million bushels of wheat milled for flour, 1.9 million bushels of feed wheat were ground in the year ended July 31, 1950.

Coarse Grains Down

Coarse grains ground during the past crop year were about 5% less than in 1948-49 on a tonnage basis and were considerably below the average of the past five years. Grindings of oats, the largest item, amounted to 19.8 million bushels compared with the average of 24.4 million for the past five years. Mixed grains, second in importance in coarse grain grindings, totaling 18.1 million bushels, were also well below the recent average, as was barley. Corn ground, 3.2 million bushels, was above average.

Monthly production figures for wheat flour during the past crop year, with comparisons, are shown in the accompanying table.

Canada—Wheat Milled, Flour Produced and Flour Exports, 1948-49 and 1949-50

(In thousands)

Month	Wheat milled		Flour produced		Flour exports	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	bus.	bus.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.
August	7,314	7,418	1,500	1,530	843	885
September	8,815	8,000	1,774	1,625	949	870
October	8,838	8,061	1,808	1,618	1,146	750
November	8,417	8,081	1,841	1,651	1,111	846
December	7,081	7,151	1,508	1,478	872	852
January	7,284	6,958	1,498	1,440	878	819
February	6,185	6,151	1,283	1,278	696	788
March	7,474	6,751	1,543	1,451	865	836
April	7,405	7,276	1,541	1,504	749	844
May	8,501	7,830	1,770	1,636	1,000	1,113
June	8,274	7,668	1,706	1,604	744	887
July	6,454	5,842	1,343	1,278	744	751
Total	90,042	85,385	18,665	17,796	10,747	10,441

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stanley N. Jones Reelected Head of Winnipeg Exchange

WINNIPEG—Stanley N. Jones was reelected president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for his fifth term at the annual meeting held Sept. 13. In addition, Mr. Jones was elected chairman of the board of governors of the grain exchange.

J. R. Lindsay and C. L. Simmonds are vice chairmen, and J. T. Irving secretary. The members of the board of governors are: (two-year term), R. R. Emerson, R. N. Hickman, A. Searle Leach, F. W. Parrish, R. A. Purves, Clarence H. Smith; (one-year term)—H. L. Flood, Charles Kroft, K. A. Powell, D. G. Thomson.

Members on the committee of arbitration include W. R. Bawlf, D. H. Lockerbie and A. W. Mulligan. The committee of appeals membership includes W. J. Dowler, C. E. Hayles and John Lumsden.

Speaking at the annual meeting, Mr. Jones said Canadian farmers had lost $680,463,291 during the past five years through the "compulsory marketing monopoly of the Canadian government," and claimed that the International Wheat Agreement has failed, and that Canadian wheat had been sold anywhere from 5¢ to 30¢ bu. under open market prices.

The exchange president said that thousands of "freedom loving" farmers in the prairie provinces now are demanding free choice of marketing agency for their products.

"Farmers are becoming more wary

Stanley N. Jones

of promises of Utopian security and stability, having found them empty and valueless. . . . They have discovered by experience that the synthetic brand of security offered has not been worth the price. . . . They and those who join with them are the force which in the near future will end the ambitious schemes of the planners who have disrupted Canada's world trade and international marketing of her grain."

"The farmer has been prevented from participating in the greatest sellers' market in the history of the world. Furthermore, we believe that in the near future it will be demonstrated that Canada has lots of important markets for wheat, the recovery of which—if they are ever recovered—will require concentrated and consistent effort for many years to come."

CANADIAN EXPORTS NEAR 4,000,000 BU. FOR WEEK

WINNIPEG — Export business in Canadian wheat and flour last week totaled almost 4,000,000 bu. This included roughly 25% in the form of flour, with most of the latter going to IWA countries. While more than 15 countries bought flour, 11 of these took fair sized lots. These included Trinidad, Mozambique, Venezuela, Philippines, Barbados, British Guiana, Belgian Congo, Hong Kong, Iceland, Lebanon and Japan.

The United Kingdom was again the largest buyer of wheat, and took more than 1,400,000 bu. of the 2,500,000 bu. worked to IWA countries. Malta took 657,000 bu.; Spain 240,000; Belgium 115,000, while the remainder went to Ecuador, Arabia, and the Dominican Republic. Class 2 sales included 367,000 bu. for Chile, 112,000 for Colombia and a small amount for British Honduras.

JAPANESE RICE, WHEAT PLAN

LONDON — Japan has a 10-year plan to increase her rice and wheat harvests by about 20 million bushels a year. The Ministry of Agriculture plans to construct 46 dams on three big rivers to develop nearly two million acres of farmland. Average rice production between 1939 and 1943 was 312,000,000 bu., and postwar harvests have averaged somewhat higher. Wheat production has remained a little over one quarter the rice figure.

Grain Stocks in Top Exporting Nations Largest in Six Years

WASHINGTON—Grain stocks in the four principal exporting countries were again large on July 1, 1950, according to estimates of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Total stocks of the five grains —wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn— are tentatively estimated at 74.1 million short tons, slightly in excess of the large 1949 stocks now estimated at 73.7 million short tons.

At that level mid-year stocks in both 1949 and 1950 were sharply above those of any other year since 1944. Current stocks were about 40% above the 1944-48 average and were 70% larger than the small stocks on July 1, 1948.

Of the 74.1 million tons of grain estimated on hand July 1, about 58 million tons, or 78% of the total stocks, were in the U.S., on the basis of the preliminary estimates. This is in contrast with the 1944-48 average period when the U.S. grain stocks represented 54% of the total.

The U.S. holdings were unusually large last year too, being 71% of the total. The greatest change in the other countries is noted for Argentina, where the July 1 stocks have sunk to a low of 5.9 million tons, 8% of the total compared with an average of 23% during 1944-48 when stocks, however, were unusually large. Canada's share has declined from 17% in the average period to 9% for both this year and last. Little change is indicated in the position of Australia.

Positions Vary

A distinction should be noted between grain stocks in the two Northern Hemisphere countries and those in Argentina and Australia. Stocks in the Southern Hemisphere countries are mid-season supplies and thus include grain for domestic use and for export up to the beginning of their new crop season on Dec. 1 for small grains and April 1 for corn. In the U.S. July 1 stocks of small grains represent actual carryover into the new marketing season, and with only three months to the end of the corn season. In Canada the new crop year begins only a month later, thus stocks in those countries approximate the year-end carryover of small grains in North America.

The slight increase over 1949 stocks is due to larger wheat supplies. An increase of 120 million bushels of wheat in the four countries more than offset reductions in the other grains. The bulk of the gain in wheat stocks occurred in the U.S. where carryover stocks were about 110 million bushels above the 1949 figure. Wheat stocks in Canada showed virtually no change from their 1949 level. Larger supplies in Australia more than offset a small decline in Argentine wheat.

Corn Near Record

Total corn stocks, which reached an all-time high of 1,493 million bushels in 1949, were only slightly reduced from that high figure in mid-year 1950. Stocks on July 1, 1950, were 80% above the 1944-48 average, and the U.S. stocks accounted for 97% of that total. A substantial increase in the U.S., compared with 1949 stocks, was over-balanced by a sharp reduction in Argentina.

The virtual failure of the corn crop harvested in Argentina early in 1950, together with the comparatively small carryover, is now estimated to have brought the supply at the beginning of the crop season (April 1) to only 80 million bushels. That is well below normal domestic requirements. Though only a fractional part of the U.S. corn harvest, the Argentine crop normally supplies a large part of the corn entering into world commerce.

The 1950 stocks of oats, barley and rye in these exporting countries were below average as well as smaller than in 1949. Oats stocks of 342 million bushels were about 100 million bushels smaller than the level of the previous year and 60 million below the 1944-48 average. A large part of the decline is noted in the U.S. figure. Barley at 132 million bushels, was about 20% below the 1949 figure and about 10% below average. Rye was below the comparatively high 1949 stocks but was still above average.

Total grain stocks in the U.S. reached a new high level at the beginning of July, 1950, principally because of record corn supplies. Stocks of all grains, totaling 58 million short tons, were double the average for 1944-48 and about 10% above the large 1949 stocks.

The carry-over stocks of wheat on July 1 were estimated at 417 million bushels. Corn stocks on July 1 were estimated at 1,421 million bushels. Carryover stocks of oats and barley, in contrast with corn, are smaller than a year ago.

Off Slightly in Canada

Total grain stocks in Canada July 1, estimated at 6.2 million short tons, were a little less than a year earlier. If present production prospects materialize, the wheat supply for the marketing year beginning Aug. 1 will be about 655 million bushels, contrasted with the supply of about 470 million bushels for each of the past two seasons.

No official estimates are available for July stocks in Argentina. On the basis of the best information available, however, stocks appeared to be somewhat less than they were a year earlier and sharply below the 1944-48 average. Corn stocks, only about one fourth of the 1949 stocks, are not considered adequate to cover normal domestic requirements for the remainder of the crop season, ending March 31, 1951.

Australia's grain stocks were somewhat larger than in 1949. Wheat stocks were up 25%. Production of other grains is not large, and they make up only a small part of the mid-season total.

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DON COPELL TOURS ASBE CHAPTERS ON WEST COAST

CHICAGO—Don F. Copell, president of the American Society of Bakery Engineers, and chief engineer of the Wagner Baking Corp., Newark, N.J., is on a trip to address the four chapters of the society on the West Coast, and at the same time to keep some speaking engagements before other bakery groups.

On Sept. 19 Mr. Copell addressed the convention of the Southern Bakers Assn. in Atlanta, Ga. Flying from Atlanta to Los Angeles, Mr. Copell will appear before the Southern California Chapter of the American Society of Bakery Engineers in Los Angeles Sept. 21. On his way north to visit the other chapters of the society, he will stop in San Francisco to appear before the Northern California Bakery Production Men's Club Sept. 25.

He will speak before the Oregon chapter of the American Society of Bakery Engineers in Portland Sept. 26 and then go on to Seattle where Sept. 27 he will appear before the Western Washington chapter of the society.

He will next go to Spokane where on Sept. 28 he will address the Inland Empire chapter of the society. On his way back to Newark, Mr. Copell will stop in Louisville, Ky., where on Oct. 2 he will appear before the Kentucky Bakers Assn. convention.

Mr. Copell will address each of these groups on work simplification and personnel. His talk will be accompanied by illustrations of various kinds, including charts and other visual aids.

Receiving his education in mechanical and administrative engineering in his native Switzerland, he came to this country before World War II. During the war period he was instructor of Methods Engineering at Rutgers University and was a consultant to the Secretary of War. In 1944 he was sent to the South Pacific by the Office of Scientific Research and Development and was assigned to Gen. MacArthur's staff as a field consultant in work simplification. He has lectured on this subject at New York University. Mr. Copell has been active in the Society for the Advancement of Management, having been president of the New Jersey chapter. He has also served as president of the Metropolitan Bakery Production Men's Club of New York City. He was, for a period, editor of Modern Management Magazine, the official publication of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

In 1947 he was awarded the Gilbreth medal for distinguished contributions to Industrial Engineering and in 1948 he received the Presidential Certificate of Merit for outstanding services during the war in connection with his assignment in the South Pacific.

LAKE GRAIN MOVEMENT SHOWS SHARP INCREASE

BUFFALO—There has been a substantial increase in lake grain traffic as the usual fall movement gets under way. More than a dozen ships carrying over 3,000,000 bu. grain were reported en route to the port of Buffalo.

So many of the lake bulk freighters are busy in the ore trade that there is a shortage of vessel carrying grain space. The demand for cargo space has pushed the Duluth-to-Buffalo grain-carrying rate up to 8½¢ bu. It has been 7¢ all summer.

The size of the fall grain movement to Buffalo will be governed largely by the amount of vessel space that can be obtained and by storage space available. Buffalo's 25,000,000-bu. commercial elevators now are holding more than 20,000,000 bu.

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KANSAS STATE TO PUSH MILLING RESEARCH WORK

MANHATTAN, KANSAS—The program of milling research at Kansas State College will be pushed as far as possible, John McCain, president of the institution, told members of the Millers Advisory Council of the college department of milling industry, at a conference Sept. 13. It was the first meeting of the group with the new head of the college.

John W. Cain, Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, chairman of the council, outlined for Mr. McCain the purposes and history of the council and reported its activities in raising funds for the pilot bakery and leading the way in acquiring equipment for modernization of the college mill.

Elmer W. Reed, executive vice president of Flour Mills of America, Inc., Kansas City, told of the need of further research work in both wheat growing and wheat processing, saying that the great transition from home to commercial baking, together with mechanization of farming, has created new problems for millers, with which they need assistance.

Mr. McCain expressed himself as thoroughly in accord with the research proposal and said that he would welcome at any time the group's expression of its needs. He said that the milling research program would be pushed as far as funds would allow.

The council also met in the offices of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Assn. and were given a review of the accomplishments of the insect control program and a discussion of the current wheat variety situation in Kansas and the Great Plains area. The group expressed gratitude for the achievements in the storage program and suggested that a similar approach be made to the variety problem.

WEATHER UNFAVORABLE FOR BRITISH HARVEST

LONDON—The British Ministry of Agriculture has announced that the weather during August was generally unfavorable for harvesting wheat. Yields were generally expected to be above average although inferior to those of last year.

The quality and condition of wheat generally are not unsatisfactory, but there are some reports of sprouting in the stock, and continued delay in harvesting may cause further deterioration.

Barley has been badly laid in many areas, but fairly good progress has been made generally with combining and cutting. Unfavorable weather has delayed harvesting, and sprouting and shedding are reported from some districts. On the whole the quality and condition of grain are reported to be only moderate.

A large proportion of the rye crop has been harvested, and the quality and condition are satisfactory.

GUY P. MATZ NAMED BY SCHULTZ, BAUJAN

CHICAGO—Guy P. Matz, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed flour sales and service representative for Schultz, Baujan & Co., Inc., Beardstown, Ill., in Indiana and Ohio, according to an announcement by R. H. Hommel, Jr., vice president of the company. Mr. Matz recently sold his bakery in Cincinnati to enter sales and service work. He has had many years' experience as a baker and bakery service representative.

Centennial FLOURING MILLS CO.

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DOMESTIC AND EXPORT MILLERS ★ DEALERS IN ALL TYPES OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST WHEAT

GOLD DROP PIE and COBBLE FLOUR
PYRAMID COME FLOUR
CENTENNIAL CAKE FLOUR
BLUESTEM and HARD WHEAT BAKERS FLOURS

6,500,000 Bushels Country and Terminal Storage

NEW SPOKANE MILL — ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST MODERN

MILLS AT SPOKANE WENATCHEE BITZVILLE PORTLAND

Feed and Feed Grain Price Indexes

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE FEEDSTUFFS PRICES 1935-36 TO DATE

BASE PERIOD 1935-1940=100

Season	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Aver.
1939-40	112.2	109.9	110.1	108.4	107.9	112.9	114.4	110.1	110.9	111.5	110.2		
1940-41	111.4	110.4	110.9	110.6	111.2	114.6	116.1	112.8	113.7	117.2	116.6	114.8	113.2
1941-42	120.1	120.0	121.3	122.0	126.6	130.8	134.4	130.2	134.4	141.0	140.8	141.5	129.6
1942-43	152.1	157.8	155.9	160.1	166.1	161.3	158.1	154.9	161.0	165.9	164.3	164.5	161.6
1943-44	166.1	166.1	165.1	164.1	166.1	166.1	168.1	164.9	165.0	165.9	165.9	165.9	165.7
1944-45	166.2	166.2	166.2	165.8	166.0	165.8	165.6	164.5	164.8	165.6	166.0	165.9	165.7
1945-46	165.4	164.8	164.9	165.2	165.3	165.3	166.0	166.0	166.2	166.2	166.3	166.5	165.6
1946-47	159.1	160.0	162.5	165.2	166.1	166.2	166.0	166.0	166.4	165.6	161.2	161.2	163.1
1947-48	126.6	128.1	134.0	144.6	146.6	146.6	146.6	141.7	138.1	136.5	136.0	137.1	137.9
1948-49	91.3	101.0	99.7	98.3	93.8	93.9	96.4	95.4	100.4	113.3	118.4	124.0	102.8
1949-50	97.1	104.8	108.0	106.7	103.7	103.7	103.0	102.4	99.8	99.8	97.0	93.1	94.8
1950-51	90.8	92.4	87.6	90.6	88.5	92.4	91.9	95.5	95.2	94.2	91.0	100.4	93.5
1937-38	94.9	93.6	93.2	90.7	90.1	91.7	87.3	85.6	85.6	88.1	90.8	94.6	89.7
1938-39	94.6	100.9	104.1	111.2	110.1	114.5	116.6	115.7	120.7	119.0	116.0	94.3	107.3
1939-40	89.4	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.7	104.3	120.6	120.6	94.8
1940-41	120.5	119.6	120.6	122.3	116.0	116.1	113.1	113.1	109.9	95.4	85.7	82.6	107.3
1941-42	73.8	76.1	73.7	77.9	83.4	86.6	86.8	81.2	81.8	96.1	110.1	113.2	87.3

Compiled by Market News and Services Division, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FEED GRAIN PRICES (CORN, OATS, BARLEY AND GRAIN SORGHUMS), OCTOBER, 1935, TO SEPTEMBER, 1940=100

Season	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Aver.
1939-40	174.8	174.3	180.0	184.6	186.2	190.8	203.0	210.1	212.7	214.6	214.6		
1940-41	207.6	201.3	201.6	193.1	193.3	193.3	193.3	197.3	187.1	189.2	194.7	181.3	181.1	191.7
1941-42	194.1	194.6	197.9	204.4	214.1	216.6	224.5	222.1	226.7	244.6	242.2	243.1	223.8
1942-43	254.3	264.6	267.9	274.4	284.1	284.6	274.8	273.3	280.7	284.6	282.2	283.1	278.8
1943-44	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6
1944-45	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6
1945-46	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6
1946-47	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6
1947-48	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6
1948-49	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6
1949-50	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6
1950-51	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6	284.6

Compiled by Market News and Services Division, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

SECURITY MILLS TO ADD GRAIN ELEVATOR SPACE

ABILENE, KANSAS—An addition of 300,000 bu. to the storage capacity of the Security Milling Co., Abilene, is being planned, officials of the flour milling firm announced last week.

The new construction will consist of eight large concrete tanks comprising 18 bins. Part of a wooden elevator now being used will be removed to make room for the new concrete bins.

When completed, the storage capacity of the Security Milling Co. will be expanded to a total of 700,000 bu. It is expected that the addition will be ready for operation before Jan. 1.

Chalmers & Borton of Hutchinson are building the elevator.

WARD BAKING DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK—The directors of Ward Baking Co. Aug. 29 declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% ($1.37½ a share) on the outstanding 5½% cumulative preferred stock of the company, and also declared a quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share on the outstanding common stock of the company. Both dividends are payable on Oct. 1, to holders of record Sept. 15.

IIMT SCHOLARSHIP AWARD WINNER IS KANSAS YOUTH

MANHATTAN, KANSAS—Dr. J. A. Shellenberger, head of the department of milling industry, Kansas State College, has announced the award of a $400 scholarship in milling technology, established by the International Institute of Milling Technology, to Ronald K. Watson, Neodesha, Kansas.

Mr. Watson was graduated from the Neodesha high school last spring. He ranked near the top in his class in scholarship and was on the school's football and basketball teams as well as holding offices in various student organizations.

The recipient of the IIMT scholarship plans to enroll in the curriculum in milling technology.

Bonded Grain in the United States

Stocks of bonded grain in the U.S. as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 8, 1950 (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barley
Boston	3			
Buffalo		651	311	
Afloat				
Chicago			179	
Lakes		181		
Totals	3	1,832	1,490	
Previous week	318	833	1,119	
Sept. 10, 1949	11	143	318	

PRESTON-SHAFFER MILLING CO.

MERCHANT MILLERS

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SOFT WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR A SPECIALTY

Also Choice Blue-Stem and Hard Spring Patents

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THE largest and most modern flour mill and elevators on the Pacific Coast with storage capacity at our mills of 2,500,000 bushels, together with more than one hundred elevators and warehouses in the choicest milling wheat sections of Montana, Idaho and Washington, insure the uniformity of all Fisher's Flours.

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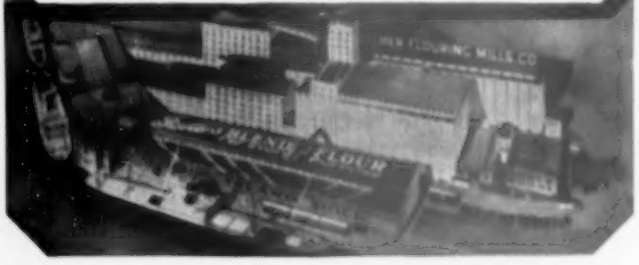

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MONTANA SPRING WHEAT PATENT FLOUR
BLUESTEM—PATENT FLOUR
FINEST SOFT WINTER WHEAT PATENT FLOUR
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LOS ANGELES
BERKELEY

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BURLAP AND COTTON BAGS
AND SEWING TWINE

DIXIE-PORTLAND FLOUR CO.

ARKANSAS CITY FLOUR MILLS CO. — THE HOGGSVILLE FLOUR MILL — DIXIE-PORTLAND FLOUR MILLS

Capacity 14,000 Sacks Daily

One Ideal source of supply for all your flour needs

FAMILY • BAKERS • CRACKERS • CAKE

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BOARD of TRADE BLDG. • KANSAS CITY, MO.

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MILLING WHEAT • CORN • OATS • FEED GRAINS

Operating SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
Capacity 10,200,000 Bu.

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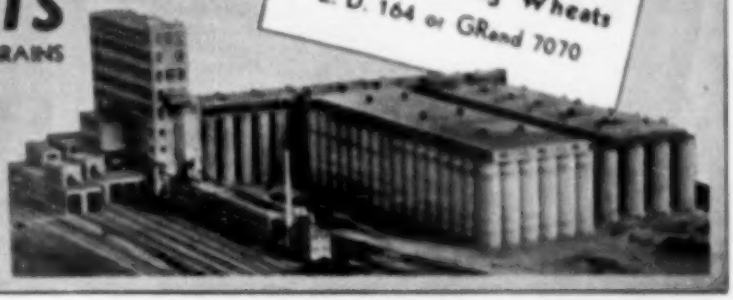

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SPRING WHEAT FLOUR

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Ogilvie products include quality flour for every purpose — a complete line of prepared baking mixes, rolled oats, oatmeal, Wheat-Hearts, Vita-B Cereal and "Miracle" farm-tested, scientifically balanced feeds for livestock and poultry.

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Castle

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Port Colborne Mills. Capacity 26,000 cwt. Daily

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS

Monarch

Crescent

•

Canary Corn Meal

•

Hillcrest Rye Flour

Stock Market Picture

Quotations on baking, milling and allied stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Market:

	High	Low	Close Sept. 8, 1950	Close Sept. 14, 1950
Allied Mills, Inc.	39½	37	39¼	39
Allis-Chalmers	31¼	29⅝	31⅜	31⅝
Pfd., $1.33	30	28½	30	30
American Crama.	70⅝	69	69½	69⅝
Pfd.	118½	113⅝	116	117⅛
A. D. M. Co.	67½	63⅞	66½	67½
Bendix	51¼	45⅞	50	50¼
Barry Bisc. Corp.	3½	3½	3½	3½
Contin. Bak. Co.	19⅜	14⅝	16½	16⅝
Pfd., $1.50	100	96	97½	97½
Corn Pr. Ref. Co.	71⅛	67	69¼	69⅝
Pfd., $7	187½	176½	183½	183½
Cream of Wheat	39⅞	38½	39⅛	39⅝
Dow Chemical	71	64½	63⅝	64½
A. Pfd., $4	111½	100	100⅝	100⅝
2nd Pfd., $3.33	106½	119½	110	110
**Flour M. of Am.	17	9⅝	16½	16⅝
General Bak. Co.	12	9½	9⅝	9⅝
Pfd., $5	166	146	*148½	153
Gen. Foods Corp.	45½	44¼	45¼	46
Pfd., $3.50	103½	99½	102½	102⅝
Gen. Mills, Inc.	60	53⅝	59	60¼
Pfd., 3¾%	110	103½	117	110
Pfd., 5%	119½	114¼	119½	119½
Gt. A.&P. Tea Co.	160½	115½	155	156
Pfd., $5	137	129	134	133½
Hathaway Baketries, Inc., "A"	11⅝	9⅝		9¼
Horn & Hardart Corp. of N.Y.	34	31¼	33⅝	33⅝
Merck & Co.	63	39½	52⅝	53
Pfd., $3.50	100	98	98½	*98½
Pfd., $4	116	110	*113½	113
Nat. Bis. Co.	39⅝	30½	35	34⅝
Pfd., $7	180	175½	183	183½
Nevadel-Agene	16½	13⅝	14	14⅜
Omar, Inc.	18½	16½		27
Pillsb. Mills, Inc.	34½	30	33⅝	33⅝
Pfd., $4	100	103	103½	103½
Procter & Gamb.	69½	56	68½	67⅝
Purity Bak. Corp.	34⅞	25⅛	30	30½
Quaker Oats Co.	113	95	113½	111
Pfd., $6	160½	154	155½	156⅜
Ralston Purina Co. Pfd., $3.75	103½	100	102½	103½
St. Reg. Pap. Co.	10⅝	7⅝	10⅛	10
Pfd., $4.60	85	85	85	85½
Std. Brands, Inc.	14⅞	10	13⅛	13⅛
Pfd., $4.50	90½	89½	84	85
Sterling Drug	39⅝	34	35½	36⅛
Pfd. $3.50	103½	98	*103	103
Sunsh. Bisc., Inc.	63½	49	57	56⅝
Un. Bis. of Am.	33	24½	26½	27
Pfd., $4.50	111½	106½	*111	111½
Vict. Ch. Wks.	53⅛	39⅝	44¼	43⅝
Pfd., $3.50	101	96⅞	*103	100½
Wagner Bak. Co.	8½	5⅝	7	7⅝
Ward Bak. Co.	13½	11½	11⅝	11⅞
Warrants	3	2⅛	2	2⅛
Pfd., $5.50	103½	97	103½	104

Closing bid and asked prices on stocks not traded Sept. 14:

	Bid	Asked
‡Colorado Milling & Elev. Co.	13½	15
‡Standard Milling Co.	6½	7½
‡Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co., Inc.	16	17½
Horn & H. Corp., N.Y., $3 Pfd.	100	111⅝
$5 Pfd.	100	107
Wagner Baking Co., Pfd.	111½	113

*Precious close. **Midwest stock market. ‡Over counter. ‡Subsidiary Sterwin Chemicals, Inc.

CANADIAN STOCKS

	High	Low	Close Sept. 7, 1950	Close Sept. 6, 1950
			Bid	Asked
Canada Bread	3	2½	2.50	2.65
Can. Bakeries	11½	6	6½	7½
Can. Food Prod.	6	3	4½	4
A	14	9	9¾	9¾
Pfd.	75½	56	60	60
Consol. Bakeries	9¾	7	9¼	9½
Federal Grain A	12	9	11¼	11½
Pfd.	127	110	117	118
Inter-City Bak.	15	11	13	13
Lake of the Woods	16½	11	15	15
Maple Leaf Mlg.	16½	8¾	10¾	10
McCabe Grain A	9¾	8½	9¾	9½
Ogilvie Flour	23½	19¾	21¾	23½
Pfd.	175	133	168	168
Purity Flour	8¾	5½	6	6½
Pfd.	48	43½	46	47½
St. Lawrence Flr.	17	14	17	18
Toronto Elevators	16¾	9¾	15	16
George Weston	18	10	15½	15
Pfd. 4½%	105	100	104	103½

Closing bid and asked prices on stocks not traded:

	Bid	Asked
Canada Bread, Pfd. $0	60	60½
Catelli Food A	16½	
Pfd.		
General Bakeries	1.35	1.40
Lake of the Woods, Pfd.		
McCabe Grain B	7¾	
Mid-Pacific Grain	17½	18
Reliance Grain		6½
St. Lawrence, Pfd.		1.60
United Grain A	19½	19⅝
Western Grain	1.80	2.35
Pfd.	60	
Wood Wlr., Pfd.		

COTTON GOODS INDEX 24.08

Bemis Bro. Bag Co.'s cotton goods index, a composite figure reflecting wholesale price of principal cotton cloth used in bag making expressed in cents a yard of cloth, is 24.08, compared with 17.03 a year ago. The Bemis composite figure reflecting duty paid for early shipments from Calcutta of lightweight and heavyweight burlaps expressed in cents a pound of cloth is 25.25 compared with 27.65 a year ago. The current index is based on Calcutta ceiling prices plus a permitted 5% commission.

Boxcars

(Continued from page 9)

section of Rule 34 which permits use of cars not subject to carload minimum weights.

The current acute crisis in rail transportation may effect changes which have long been urged by the cooperative and private grain trades.

This possibility was disclosed when James K. Knudson, Interstate Commerce Commission transport chief, said that he hoped to gain U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperation in spreading out the grain movement in a manner which would eliminate recent conditions where the carriers were forced to move two crops within a period of time when rail equipment was only geared for a single crop movement.

Mr. Knudson disclosed this goal as he explained his views of his present assignment as the President's delegate to administer the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 as regards transportation and storage facilities.

In his executive order implementing the defense act Mr. Truman named the ICC as the instrumentality to administer the provisions of that act covering allocations and priority powers over transportation and storage facilities.

He asserted that he has no intention of creating another Office of Defense Transportation, believing that in most respects the ICC is equal to the problems which would arise. However, there are certain powers under the defense act of 1950 which are not available to the ICC commissioners except as delegated to Mr. Knudson under the presidential executive order.

Maximum Efficiency Desired

The Knudson goal is to obtain the maximum utility and efficiency from the existing but dangerously short supply of rolling stock. An example of his first efforts to obtain the goal of maximum efficiency and utilization of freight cars was the issuance of Service Order 865, which sets punitive penalty demurrage charges on unnecessary holding of cars. Orders of this type are within the existing powers of ICC and are designed to speed up the turn-around time of cars.

Service order 865, effective Sept. 20, 1950, issued by ICC commissioner James K. Knudson, raises demurrage penalties on freight cars and refrigerator cars held after two days of free time to $5 a day for the next two days thereafter; $10 a day for the third and fourth days and to $20 a day for subsequent holding.

The original service order raised demurrage penalties effective Sept. 15. An amendment to the ICC order states that the order will now become effective at 7 a.m. Sept. 20.)

The service order 865 must be considered in connection with a recently issued ICC SO 856 which ruled that free time does not include Saturdays, Sundays or holidays. However, if free time has expired prior to any one of these days they immediately become subject to the new demurrage penalties.

Service order 865 is the first of other steps to abate the acute car shortage condition. It is expected that within a very short time minimum loading order requirements will be issued by ICC. They are expected to follow the pattern of ODT Order 18 which was in effect during the last war. In the case of box cars minimum loads of not less than 60,000 lb. may be required and in the case of refrigerator car shipments of shell eggs it may be expected that loading up to the visible capacity of the car will be ordered.

However, ICC cannot compel shippers to load cars to maximum loading capacities. In this connection Commissioner Knudson can, as the delegated authority of the chief executive under the Defense Production Act of 1950, order such action on the part of shippers if he considers such action necessary.

Better Operation Sought

Shippers alone will not be asked to act to improve use of box and refrigerator cars but the carriers themselves will be compelled to contribute better operation of a diminishing car supply.

After Sept. 15 the carriers will be required to move all loaded inbound cars to unloading depots within 24 hours after arrival and to remove unloaded cars within the same period of time after release. Outbound loaded cars must be moved within 24 hours after a carrier has received a bill of lading or has accepted shipping instructions, ICC orders.

Demurrage charges to be imposed as noted will not apply to export freight or to inter-coastal or coastal freight.

Arthur H. Gass of the Association of American Railroads car service division has been named ICC agent with authority to issue orders for relocation and distribution of freight and refrigerator cars.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ICC chairman, former director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has selected the newest of the ICC commissioners to handle the transportation emergency job. Mr. Knudson formerly was with the U.S. Department of Agriculture solicitors office in charge of legal problems attaching to agricultural commodity transportation matters.

Instead of a new ODT, Mr. Knudson plans in effect a small strategic force which might be designated as a "combat team" which can be rushed into action at trouble spots. In short, Mr. Knudson intends to utilize the existing facilities of all transportation agencies to carry out the main task of efficient utilization of the rolling stocks of the carriers and the storage facilities of the nation.

CCC Storage Problems

Mr. Knudson made it clear that he will not attempt to intervene in the Commodity Credit Corp. storage problems, but he considers that cooperation can be effected between his office and USDA to bring to an end the telescoping of the movement of old crop grains held under CCC loan programs with new crop movements. Recent grain movements have demonstrated that part of the boxcar shortage is attributable to requirements for cars to move new crops, while at the same time there are substantial car requirements to get CCC grain out of country stations and terminals to make way for the new crop. The problem arises from the coincidence of the take-over date of loan grain with the new crop movement.

The Knudson approach to this problem is constructive, trade sources declare, and a deeping crisis in rolling stock of the carriers by next year may help Mr. Knudson to carry out his objective.

In past years the grain trade, particularly the Southwest, has complained that failure of CCC to clean out loan grain has impeded the new crop movement. On the basis of the Knudson intentions he should win favor in that region.

To Consult with Industry

Mr. Knudson said he planned to consult with industry and shippers over problems which face the carriers in the emergency before taking action. This consultation may take the form of permanent advisory committees or direct telephone conversations with those directly involved.

Mr. Knudson, known to have a comprehensive understanding of the problems of moving agricultural commodities by rail and truck carrier—has revealed a broad desire of genuine cooperation, observers say.

Tie-ups at Terminals

Terminal unloading difficulties are complicated by the inability of the AAR and shippers to come to terms on week-end loading. There has been no absolute commitment that switching service will be provided, grain trade officials say, although verbal assurances have been given that cars will be moved up against elevators if the elevator firms will have men present to handle the unloading.

Northwest grain officials have recommended that elevator superintendents check with the railroad yardmaster before the week-end; it is felt that if enough cars are in sight to justify week end unloading, the railroads will make every effort to insure switching service.

Date in Effect Changed

The movement of grain to occupied countries in Europe has resumed, and is expected to continue if sufficient boxcars can be lined up to ship the grain from Buffalo. The grain is moving principally out of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, with some out of Boston and Portland, Me.

Buffalo grain interests said the extent of the movement, which has been at a low ebb all summer, will depend on the freight car situation.

"The shortage of freight cars is extremely serious," one shipper pointed out, "and there is no indication of an immediate improvement. The government and exporters can make all the plans they wish to revive the export movement but unless the cars are available in Buffalo the grain cannot be shipped to the seaboard."

He said elevators on the Buffalo waterfront are jammed with grain in excess of 22,000,000 bu. A direct heavy movement to the seaboard would relieve the situation and provide additional room for incoming grain receipts.

Sharp Decline Noted

Typical of the previous low export demand is the fact that last week's shipments to the seaboard via rail aggregated only 122,075 bu. This brought season shipments since the opening of navigation to only 3,082,654 bu., the sharpest decline in recent years. Export shipments via rail immediately after the war ranged as high as 52,000,000 bu. during the navigation season.

Rail executives said the nation-wide demand for all types of freight cars, particularly boxcars, is forcing the carriers to redouble efforts to keep cars in service. Some railroads have put their shops on a 24-hour basis to speed repairs of damaged boxcars.

Production Shift in S.W. Continues

LARGER MILLS SHOW GAINS AS SMALL UNITS WITHDRAW

Net Effective Capacity for Region Remains About Unchanged; Flour Production in Four-State Area Down 20% in Crop Year Ended June 30

KANSAS CITY—The trend of consolidation of flour milling operations in the Southwest hit a faster pace in the past crop year, according to data compiled in The Northwestern Miller's annual crop year survey of flour production. The sharpest decline since World War II also was revealed in the 1950 tabulation.

In the crop year ended June 30, 1950, combined production of mills in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas and in Kansas City, Mo., was about 20% below the previous year. The over-all total of 76,711,604 sacks, compared with 95,985,452 in the preceding year, and represented approximately a prewar level of production.

Consolidation of operations and closing of units figured prominently in the year's activities. Fierce competition for domestic business and fading export demand combined to make it difficult to obtain profitable running time for many units. As a result, some chain groups tended to consolidate their operations in their larger plants and close down less favorably situated mills. Some medium-sized independents closed their doors and there was the customary annual toll of small mills which has been going on for nearly 30 years, in spite of rain or shine, war or peace.

Mill Numbers Decline

Since the peak year of production in 1947 60 mills have been removed from active production in the four southwestern states. These mills represent 55,940 sacks of daily capacity. Approximately one fourth of the 60 could be started again on short notice. Back in the 1946-47 crop year the 60 mills produced 12,858,526 sacks of flour. In the crop year just ended this group turned out only 775,628 sacks, a total which represents the final days of operation for those units which closed during the past year.

The following table summarizes mills in the Southwest which have been removed from operation since 1947:

State	Number of Mills	Daily Capacity	1946-47 Crop Year Production, Sacks	1949-50 Crop Year Production, Sacks
Kansas	22	18,715	6,726,812	141,780
Texas	11	11,111	2,710,381	0
Okla.	3	3,400	1,311,334	0
Nebr.	24	8,710	2,047,199	11,939
Totals	60	41,936	12,858,526	775,628

In spite of these substantial losses of mills and capacity, it is surprising to find that gross milling capacity in the Southwest has scarcely declined at all and now stands at a point only slightly below the 1946 peak.

There are today in the Southwest only 138 mills, a loss of 174 units from the 312 that were in operation in 1937. Yet total daily capacity of this group today is 10,000 sacks per day greater than in 1937 and only about 15,000 sacks below the all-time peak.

Obviously, the stronger companies have been expanding their production as fast as the weaker firms have gone out of the picture. Mills of big size are replacing smaller ones. It is also evident that the "decline in capacity," at least as it applies to the Southwest, is so far largely an illusion.

Trend to Terminals

Milling operations in the Southwest have been gravitating from country points to terminals for many years. The trend continued in the past season. Illustration of the shift of milling operations to major centers where larger units, ample transportation and storage facilities and manpower are available can be found in a comparison of production figures in Kansas for the past two crop years. In the 1949 crop year combined production of mills located in Kansas City, Kansas, Wichita and Salina was 13,328,127 sacks, representing operations of 83.8% of capacity. In the 1950 crop year output of this group was 11,972,860 sacks and was 75.7% of capacity.

Mills in Kansas outside of these production centers ground 31,550,637 sacks and ran at 82% of capacity during the crop year ended in 1949. This production time nearly matched the operations in the milling centers. However, in the following crop year interior Kansas output dropped to 22,711,609 sacks and operations averaged 63% of capacity, a sharp decline from the 82% of the preceding year.

Seventh Year

The combined southwestern flour output of 76,711,604 sacks was the seventh highest total recorded in these reports. Each of the preceding six crop years exceeded last year's production. The record year was 1947-8 when the total for the region was 108,000,000 sacks. The year before that recorded 106,000,000 and the 1948-49 year was third with 95,000,000.

Last year's output topped the 1943 level by 2,000,000 sacks, and was about 6,000,000 sacks larger than the average of the late thirties when production ranged between 68 and 71 million sacks annually.

Considering the fact that some special circumstances made milling operations more difficult than usual in the Southwest last season, the year's production total was not an unfavorable showing.

Oklahoma Records Drop

Percentage of operation in Oklahoma was 71.3% the highest for any of the four states. This compares with 80.4% a year ago. In this state showing the least decline, 24 mills produced 10,700,279 sacks, compared with the 1949 report from 26 mills of 11,965,094 sacks. The reduction averaged 10.5%. This compares with the decline in Kansas of 22.4%, Texas 24.9% and Nebraska 22%. A number of mills in Oklahoma even showed an increase in production over the preceding year, and Oklahoma is still above prewar levels.

Production in Kansas, including mills in Kansas City, Kansas, was 34,684,469 sacks, or more than 10 million less than in the preceding year. This output was 66.9% of an annual capacity of 51,845,700 sacks, based on 300 working days in the year. Fifty-seven Kansas mills reported.

Texas production showed a somewhat larger drop than any other state total. Lack of export business naturally pressed most heavily on Texas mills, which also are restricted by freight rates from a substantial part of the nation. CCC wheat loan schedules also work against Texas millers, since prices of wheat in that state are thus maintained at levels which forestall competitive flour sales in all but a small area of the south central states. Texas production was only 75% of the total reported in the preceding crop year. Twenty-eight mills with an annual capacity of 23,706,000 sacks ground 13,794,019 sacks. This represented 57.9% of activity, compared with 74.3% in the previous crop year. Operations in Texas in the past year were about at the immediate prewar rate.

Most significant point revealed in the Nebraska survey was that the smaller Nebraska country mills have withstood the competitive business pressure better than those in any of the other states in the Southwest. Fourteen mills in Nebraska with less than 1,000 sacks daily capacity reported to this publication, and of that total 12 indicated they were in operation. Out of nine such mills reporting from Oklahoma, eight produced flour during the crop year. Out of eight in Kansas, five mills were in operation and in Texas it was five out of nine. Curiously, however, Nebraska production as a whole is farther below its prewar level now than that of the other three states.

The following table compares the smaller units in the four states. Nebraska not only has more of this size of milling unit in operation, but also the best percentage of operation. Largest total production, however, was by the smaller units in Oklahoma.

Less than 1,000-Sack Units in Southwest

State	No. Mills Reporting	No. Mills Operated	Total Production, Sacks	Percent of Activity
Kansas	8	5	342,844	29%
Texas	9	5	181,181	23
Okla.	8	8	274,049	32
Nebr.	14	12	333,879	34

Smaller Losses at Centers

Surveys of production in the milling centers of Kansas City, Fort Worth-Dallas, Wichita, Salina and Omaha are included in the southwestern report. The smallest decrease in production was in Wichita, and the sharpest decline was at Omaha where one major unit ceased operations shortly after the 1949-50 crop year began.

Eight mills in Greater Kansas City with an annual capacity of 20,610,000 sacks, reported a total production of 13,178,382 sacks, compared with 17,349,823 sacks in the preceding crop year. Output was 73.5% of capacity, against 82.9% a year ago. The decline in production in Kansas City was 12.6%.

Combined production in Fort Worth and Dallas was 5,463,163 sacks, or 63% of an annual capacity of 8,670,000 sacks. This is a reduction of 14.3% from the 6,376,291-sack output in 1948-49. Five mills are located in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Wichita flour production dropped from 4,766,268 sacks in 1948-49 to 4,448,219 sacks in the crop year just ended. Operations were 76.8% of an annual capacity of 5,790,000 sacks.

Best percentage of operation among the southwestern cities was at Salina where the four mills averaged 84.2% of an annual capacity of 5,010,000 sacks. Total production was 4,220,409 sacks, compared with 4,705,387 sacks in the preceding crop year. This represented a decline of 10.3%.

Omaha output was 2,202,216 sacks, compared with 3,133,671 sacks in 1948-49. Operations were 63.2% of indicated capacity of 3,480,000 sacks for the year. This compares with 90.8% in the preceding year. The decrease in flour output was 29.7%.

CROP YEAR PRODUCTION
Crop Year Production Ended June 30, 1950

Group or state	No. mills reporting	Annual capacity, sacks	Annual output, sacks	% of capacity	% of previous year
Kan.	57	51,845,700	34,684,469	66.9	77.4
Texas	28	23,706,000	13,794,019	57.9	74.3
Okla.	24	11,000,000	7,705,179	70.1	64.4
Nebr.	31	8,810,000	3,791,885	43.0	52.9
Greater K. C.	8	20,610,000	13,178,382	73.5	13.6
Ft. Worth	5	8,670,000	5,463,163	63.0	14.3
Dallas	5	4,570,000	3,433,183	75.1	14.1
Wichita	5	5,790,000	4,448,219	76.8	6.7
Salina	4	5,010,000	4,220,409	84.2	10.3
Omaha	3	3,480,000	2,202,216	63.2	29.7

KANSAS
Crop Year Ended June 30, 1950
(000's omitted)

No. mills	Capacity of mills, sacks	Daily prod. cap., sacks	Flour Wheat ins. req., sacks	Flour Wheat pro. sump., bu.	Flour Wheat Pct. of activity
11	1,000 and over	146,534	33,704	73,218	78.9
13	1,000 to 2,999	24,450	5,113	12,553	48.5
5	500 to 1,000	3,150	735	783	33.9
3	Less than 500	750	72	18	3.3
57		174,934	39,624	86,572	66.9

(Including Kansas City, Kansas, mills.)

TEXAS
Crop Year Ending June 30, 1950
(000's omitted)

No. mills	Capacity of rating, sacks	Daily prod. cap., sacks	Flour Wheat ins. req., sacks	Flour Wheat pro. sump., bu.	Flour Wheat Pct. of activity
13	1,000 and over	87,750	13,062	37,761	59.9
5	500 to 2,000	6,840	1,182	3,917	53.2
9	Less than 1,000	1,650	231	1,340	39.2
28		96,240	14,475	43,040	57.9

OKLAHOMA
Crop Year Ending June 30, 1950
(000's omitted)

No. mills	Capacity of rating, sacks	Daily prod. cap., sacks	Flour Wheat ins. req., sacks	Flour Wheat pro. sump., bu.	Flour Wheat Pct. of activity
12	1,000 and over	81,150	8,141	31,181	67.7
3	500 to 1,000	1,950	843	1,281	34.4
9	Less than 1,000	1,100	371	1,340	24.7
24		84,200	10,599	33,799	71.3

NEBRASKA
Crop Year Ending June 30, 1950
(000's omitted)

No. mills	Capacity of rating, sacks	Daily prod. cap., sacks	Flour Wheat ins. req., sacks	Flour Wheat pro. sump., bu.	Flour Wheat Pct. of activity
1	1,000 and over	1,700	1,100	4,431	51.7
4	1,000 to 2,000	5,350	810	3,233	18.1
3	500 to 1,000	2,250	459	941	14.7
3	250 to 500	1,310	87	350	14.4
1	Less than 250	200	7	28	8.3
32		20,770	2,703	12,341	43.8

Nearly one mill was active in these categories in order to avoid disclosure of individual operations the figures are combined with the next higher capacity group.

CAPACITY OPERATED

Percentage of output as related to full capacity (based on 306 running days) of mills in the Southwest for the crop year ending June 30, 1950, with previous years for comparison:

	2,000 and over	1,000 to 2,000	400 to 1,000	200 to 400	Less than 200	Av.
1949-50						
Kan.	71.4	66.6	34.0	5.3	**	56.9
Texas	58.9	64.3	33.2	**	**	57.5
Okla.	77.7	58.4	24.7	**	**	53.3
Neb.	75.7	58.1	44.7	24.3	6.3	65.6
1948-49						
Kan.	87.2	73.4	43.7	..	10.1	83.9
Texas	78.1	83.8	43.6	..	..	73.4
Okla.	88.4	78.0	47.8	20.2	..	69.4
Neb.	95.8	76.3	57.6	18.9	6.8	76.7
1947-48						
Kan.	96.4	85.2	73.1	18.1	26.1	86.9
Texas	98.8	85.2	76.1	4.3	8.7	87.8
Okla.	99.8	94.9	67.7	44.0	..	84.9
Neb.	101.1	99.7	88.6	36.8	27.6	89.4
1946-47						
Kan.	96.8	82.6	67.2	18.8	24.4	84.8
Texas	95.8	86.3	78.3	7.2	7.4	87.6
Okla.	99.1	100.7	75.8	48.6	3.1	86.9
Neb.	100.1	100.8	84.8	34.3	23.8	88.1
1945-46						
Kan.	85.8	77.8	62.8	18.8	33.1	81.8
Texas	87.8	74.3	63.7	7.1	8.6	83.9
Okla.	89.6	85.7	55.3	17.8	3.3	83.4
Neb.	95.8	85.1	64.1	37.8	24.8	86.9
1944-45						
Kan.	81.8	73.2	58.8	17.8	35.8	74.7
Texas	75.5	88.2	66.4	13.9	7.8	72.3
Okla.	90.7	86.7	60.2	16.6	16.6	86.0
Neb.	105.3	86.7	52.8	27.1	13.9	81.0
1943-44						
Kan.	86.7	78.4	62.1	21.4	9.3	81.7
Texas	83.3	73.7	48.3	15.9	8.3	81.8
Okla.	89.7	87.3	48.8	16.6	10.4	78.7
Neb.	95.8	88.1	66.8	23.1	11.1	75.8

**Wholly new mill was active in these districts in 1943-44, thereby increasing number of mills in operation. Figures are combined with the next highest capacity group.

PRODUCTION AT CENTERS

Capacity and production at the principal milling centers during the crop year ended June 30, 1950, with previous years for comparison. (Kansas City figure include both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kansas):

KANSAS CITY

	Barrels		
	Yearly capacity	Flour made	Pct. of activity
1950	20,410,000	13,174,541	73.5
1949	20,445,000	17,349,623	82.9
1948	19,238,000	18,288,000	95.1
1947	18,519,000	18,045,427	97.4
1946	17,828,000	14,827,727	83.7
1945	17,681,000	13,861,323	78.8
1944	17,894,800	13,234,234	73.3
1943	17,922,000	13,184,392	74.7
1942	17,845,000	13,024,819	73.8
1941	17,840,000	12,600,617	71.7
1940	17,845,000	13,872,084	77.6
1939	17,424,000	14,146,119	81.2
1938	18,686,400	14,342,384	76.7
1937	18,588,400	13,290,865	71.5

FORT WORTH-DALLAS

1950	8,670,000	5,482,183	63.2
1949	8,150,000	6,376,291	74.5
1948	8,370,000	7,480,948	89.4
1947	8,550,000	7,345,688	85.2
1946	7,920,000	6,018,769	83.5
1945	7,830,000	6,139,531	78.2
1944	8,028,000	6,574,814	89.4
1943	7,710,000	5,449,235	71.7
1942	7,782,000	4,539,340	68.9
1941	8,114,400	3,861,453	67.6
1940	7,685,200	3,933,504	51.8
1939	7,655,200	3,699,208	48.7
1938	7,325,800	4,339,188	61.8

WICHITA

1950	5,780,000	4,448,211	76.9
1949	5,856,000	4,780,268	81.7
1948	5,881,000	5,037,433	86.8
1947	5,881,000	5,021,215	85.3
1946	5,500,000	4,005,000	80.1
1945	5,500,000	4,200,904	77.0
1944	5,638,800	4,487,843	81.9
1943	5,638,800	4,252,067	78.7
1942	5,646,000	4,133,261	76.6
1941	5,638,800	3,818,063	69.0
1940	5,638,800	3,896,877	69.8
1939	5,638,800	3,808,433	68.6
1938	6,110,200	4,560,720	73.4

SALINA

1950	3,255,000	2,226,409	64.2
1949	3,315,000	3,765,367	91.9
1948	4,995,000	4,862,604	99.7
1947	4,995,000	4,697,269	94.3
1946	4,140,000	3,574,160	99.3
1945	5,400,000	4,333,785	69.3
1944	5,340,000	4,865,781	91.1
1943	5,818,800	4,361,648	75.3
1942	5,497,800	4,228,336	76.9
1941	5,497,800	3,880,714	70.6
1940	5,497,800	3,819,888	81.1
1939	5,497,800	4,134,718	83.4
1938	6,282,800	4,872,484	74.8

OMAHA

	Barrels		
	Yearly capacity	Flour made	Pct. of activity
1950	3,180,000	2,202,214	61.1
1949	3,420,000	3,132,871	90.9
1948	3,420,000	3,468,175	99.6
1947	3,278,000	3,262,206	100.1
1946	3,279,000	3,017,887	92.3
1945	3,783,100	3,984,756	107.8
1944	3,783,100	3,865,464	103.8
1943	3,116,400	2,956,469	94.9
1942	3,116,400	2,907,129	93.3
1941	3,116,400	3,058,561	97.6
1940	3,116,400	3,013,943	96.6
1939	3,116,400	2,625,654	84.1
1938	3,134,800	2,484,181	79.1
1937	3,134,800	2,622,972	83.4

CONSOLIDATED BY YEARS

Number of active flour mills in the Southwest (including Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas), their combined daily capacity, number of sacks of flour produced, number of bushels of wheat ground and percentage of capacity operated, by years ending June 30:

ALL SOUTHWEST

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.	Pct. of activity
1950	128	181,820	76,711,904	178,220,501	65.1
1949	134	190,457	99,981,452	226,182,815	88.2
1948	148	184,500	105,436,902	244,583,837	93.6
1947	149	377,824	106,788,924	245,384,447	94.2
1946	152	366,220	85,778,412	203,711,238	82.3
1945	151	364,945	82,208,982	194,513,993	78.5
1944	159	365,144	76,210,519	187,886,183	76.5
1943	113	362,380	74,125,668	171,641,220	79.1
1942	331	354,643	68,681,878	166,225,782	84.0
1941	338	341,747	76,234,009	181,083,855	84.7
1940	358	344,397	71,314,243	164,908,477	65.8
1939	374	368,218	68,155,246	161,838,838	83.8
1938	398	372,876	68,838,153	161,827,602	80.7
1937	412	373,827	76,147,148	183,946,878	85.7

KANSAS

Including mills located in Kansas City, Kansas.

1950	57	172,418	54,484,488	81,585,055	55.7
1949	67	181,255	84,754,764	202,263,484	87.1
1948	67	178,281	96,855,881	213,584,591	94.1
1947	70	174,961	96,149,142	213,836,761	94.1
1946	72	184,500	80,097,445	91,912,366	81.0
1945	72	183,285	76,754,555	90,182,179	74.8
1944	71	186,635	87,481,891	90,857,763	78.6
1943	74	181,415	84,321,037	79,405,288	76.8
1942	77	187,643	80,882,170	71,863,565	66.1
1941	79	187,143	86,049,848	76,126,091	65.4
1940	87	188,341	81,831,829	73,130,566	67.3
1939	94	188,152	80,946,451	70,126,564	68.1
1938	98	184,738	76,758,878	68,244,173	68.2
1937	107	178,314	81,810,696	73,464,357	66.1

TEXAS

1950	28	78,828	13,748,919	31,680,599	47.9
1949	37	83,078	18,317,881	41,340,061	73.4
1948	37	83,000	21,000,760	48,106,000	87.0
1947	37	78,188	21,743,000	49,813,133	93.4
1946	38	78,228	18,992,968	44,983,719	82.9
1945	43	70,660	16,798,005	39,447,602	72.8
1944	43	77,506	14,610,586	34,819,193	61.5
1943	44	77,915	14,934,838	34,276,174	57.4
1942	46	77,249	13,361,139	29,247,886	53.8
1941	46	83,437	14,911,862	32,396,121	56.4
1940	45	83,039	14,879,719	32,261,261	56.1
1939	50	84,264	13,166,841	30,338,964	52.9
1938	50	84,388	13,395,788	30,143,184	49.1
1937	59	77,667	13,647,886	31,875,082	54.8

OKLAHOMA

1950	24	50,000	10,796,378	24,789,142	73.3
1949	26	49,676	11,982,584	27,479,467	80.6
1948	26	48,078	13,661,253	31,686,000	94.5
1947	28	48,176	14,855,300	31,936,958	96.5
1946	29	48,446	11,338,253	25,788,827	83.4
1945	30	44,302	11,778,774	27,131,540	88.6
1944	30	46,000	10,616,056	24,843,966	79.1
1943	30	46,498	9,613,706	23,056,560	77.0
1942	36	45,533	8,794,302	20,477,169	64.7
1941	36	48,811	8,986,812	20,849,879	68.4
1940	37	43,493	8,539,955	19,707,460	60.6
1939	39	44,641	8,209,729	18,827,933	63.1
1938	41	41,581	6,814,336	20,313,926	67.4
1937	43	44,166	8,005,500	18,034,273	66.0

NEBRASKA

1950	31	28,770	5,703,496	13,243,319	61.5
1949	33	31,761	7,326,283	16,906,475	79.5
1948	38	30,890	8,291,000	19,140,474	98.4
1947	38	31,198	8,329,337	19,230,962	99.1
1946	40	30,109	7,348,648	16,517,019	80.5
1945	41	30,139	6,905,856	16,241,710	93.5
1944	50	32,469	6,701,603	16,007,666	76.6
1943	50	31,507	6,766,503	15,903,147	73.0
1942	67	34,331	6,385,216	14,988,910	65.2
1941	74	35,682	6,658,216	14,397,396	63.5
1940	80	34,466	6,584,224	14,385,784	63.2
1939	85	34,818	6,281,764	14,317,868	64.5
1938	87	34,219	6,380,885	15,139,806	64.8
1937	94	35,339	6,879,324	16,696,741	69.3

—BOUND IN THE STATE OF OHIO—

CCC LOANS SUGAR STOCKS TO GOVERNMENT OF CUBA

WASHINGTON—At the request of the president of Cuba, Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, the Commodity Credit Corp. has agreed to make available to the Cuban government on a loan basis up to 25,000 tons of raw sugar which is being held in Cuba for the corporation.

When the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced Aug. 23 that it was increasing to 8,700,000 tons the amount of sugar which would be available in the continental U.S. under 1950 sugar quotas, it said that 162,000 tons of a previous purchase of 600,000 tons of Cuban sugar would be left in Cuba to meet shipping requirements early next year or other possible needs. The sugar now to be made available to the Cuban government will come from this reserve supply, as will the 75,000 tons recently made available to the U.K. It will not affect the 8,700,000 tons available for U.S. use this year.

SUMMARY OF FLOUR QUOTATIONS

Week-end flour quotations, in sacks of 100 lb. (Canadian quotations in barrels of 196 lb.). All quotations on basis of carload lots, prompt delivery:

	Chicago	Mpls.	Kansas City	St. Louis	Buffalo
Spring, family	$ @7.15	$ @7.60	$ @	$ @	$7.45@7.65
Spring top patent	6.90@7.10	@	@	@	@
Spring high gluten	@	7.10@7.30	@	@	6.80@6.85
Spring short	@	6.90@7.10	@	@6.55	6.60@6.65
Spring standard	6.70@6.80	6.80@6.90	@	@6.40	6.45@6.50
Spring straight	@	@	@	@6.45	6.50@6.55
Spring first clear	6.10@6.20	6.20@6.35	@	@6.05	6.10@6.20
Hard winter family	@	@	6.70@6.85	@7.05	@
Hard winter short	6.40@6.70	@	6.10@6.30	@6.90	@
Hard winter standard	6.30@6.50	@	6.00@6.20	@6.80	6.85@6.90
Hard winter straight	@	@	5.95@6.15	@6.70	6.75@6.80
Hard winter first clear	5.80@6.00	@	@	@6.50	6.50@6.60
Soft winter family	@	@	@	@6.25	@
Soft winter short patent	6.40@6.60	@	6.05@6.20	@6.05	6.10@6.15
Soft winter standard	6.20@6.30	@	@	@5.85	@
Soft winter straight	@	@	5.85@6.05	@5.70	5.80@5.90
Soft winter first clear	5.55@5.75	@	@	@5.45	@
Rye flour, white	5.60@5.65	5.70@5.80	@	@4.80	5.15@5.25
Rye flour, dark	5.40@5.50	5.50@5.60	@	@4.60	5.00@5.10
Semolina, standard	6.30@6.40	6.40@6.50	@	@6.80	7.00@7.10

	New York	Phila.	Boston	Pittsburgh	Atlanta
Spring, family	$ @	$7.50@7.65	$ @	$7.25@7.55	$ @
Spring high gluten	6.75@6.85	6.70@6.85	6.75@6.85	6.60@6.80	@
Spring short	@	6.45@6.65	6.45@6.65	6.30@6.75	@
Spring standard	6.35@6.45	6.40@6.55	6.40@6.55	6.25@6.45	@
Spring first clear	6.05@6.15	6.15@6.25	6.15@6.25	5.95@6.15	@
Hard winter short	6.40@6.50	6.40@6.50	6.40@6.50	6.25@6.45	@
Hard winter standard	6.25@6.35	6.30@6.35	6.30@6.35	6.15@6.35	@
Soft winter family	@	@	7.00@7.25	@	@
Soft winter straight	5.85@5.95	@	5.90@5.95	@	@
Rye flour, white	5.60@5.65	5.50@5.60	@	@4.85	@
Rye flour, dark	@	@	@	@4.75	@
Semolina, standard	6.15@6.25	@	@	@6.70	@

	Seattle	Los Angeles		Toronto	Winnipeg
Family patent	$ @7.10	$ @	Spring top patent	$ @	$11.65@11.75
Standard	@6.70	@	Spring second patent	@	10.65@10.75
Hard winter short	@6.60	@	Spring first clear	@	@
Pastry	@6.40	@	Ontario soft wheats	@	@

**In cottons, Fort William basis.

GRAIN FUTURES—CLOSING PRICES

Closing grain futures quotations in leading markets, in cents per bushel:

	WHEAT								Flaxseed
	Minneapolis		Chicago			Kansas City			Mpls.
	Sept.	Dec.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Oct.
Sept. 11	224¾	225¾	227⅞	229	232⅞	220⅞	222⅞	227⅝	344⅜
Sept. 12	226⅛	224⅝	227⅞	228⅝	232⅛	220⅞	222⅝	227⅛	344⅜
Sept. 13	228⅝	227⅛	231⅛	231⅝	234⅝	223⅛	224⅝	229⅝	350⅜
Sept. 14	229⅝	228⅝	232⅛	232⅝	235⅝	224⅛	225⅝	230⅝	350⅜
Sept. 15	231⅛	230⅛	234⅛	234⅝	237⅝	226⅛	227⅝	232⅝	350⅜
Sept. 16	232⅝	231⅝	235⅛	235⅝	238⅝	227⅛	228⅝	233⅝	350⅜

	CORN		RYE		OATS	
	Chicago		Chicago	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	Chicago	Minneapolis
	Sept.	Dec.	Sept.	Dec.	Oct.	Sept.	Dec.	Sept.	Dec.
Sept. 11	156	149⅝	145⅝	134½	144	110	110½	83⅝	83⅝	73⅝	76⅝
Sept. 12	153⅝	148⅛	142⅝	134⅝	143⅝	109	110	83	83⅝	73⅝	76⅝
Sept. 13	156⅝	150⅝	145⅝	137⅛	146⅝	111⅝	112⅝	84⅝	84⅝	74⅝	77⅝
Sept. 14	155⅝	149⅝	144⅝	136⅝	145⅝	110⅝	111⅝	84⅛	84⅛	74⅛	77⅛
Sept. 15	154⅝	148⅝	143⅝	135⅝	144⅝	109⅝	110⅝	83⅝	83⅝	73⅝	76⅝
Sept. 16	154½	147½	139½	132½	141½	107½	108½	81½	81½	71½	74½

SUMMARY OF MILLFEED QUOTATIONS

Week-end millfeed quotations, summarized from the market reviews, are based on carload lots, prompt delivery, per ton, jobbing in 100-lb. sacks, f.o.b. at indicated points:

	Chicago	Minneapolis	Kansas City	St. Louis	Ft. Worth
Spring bran	$ @47.50	$ @48.50	$ @	$ @	$ @
Hard winter bran	@	@	45.75@46.75	46.25@46.75	@
Soft winter bran	@	@	@	@	49.50@50.50
Standard Middls.*	53.00@54.00	@48.50	@	@	@
Flour middlings	56.00@60.00	@52.50	48.00@48.50	51.50@51.75	56.00@57.00
Red dog	62.00@67.00	@	@	@	@

	Buffalo	Philadelphia	Boston	Pittsburgh	Atlanta
Spring bran	$54.50@55.00	$ @54.00	$54.00@55.00	$53.50@53.75	$ @
Standard middls.*	55.00@56.00	@58.00	58.00@61.00	57.00@58.50	@
Flour middlings	65.00@67.00	@	@	64.50@67.50	@
Red dog	66.50@68.00	@73.00	@73.00	68.50@73.50	@

	Spring bran	Shorts	Middlings
Toronto	$ @	$ @	$ @
Winnipeg	@54.50	@47.50	@

*Brown shorts. †Gray shorts. ‡Fort William basis.

UNITED STATES VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

Visible supply of grain in the U.S. as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade in bushels (000's omitted) on Sept. 9, and the corresponding date of a year ago:

	Wheat		Corn		Oats		Rye		Barley	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Baltimore	4,702	3,154	868	1,286	164	71	44	183	134	
Boston	194	858								
Buffalo	14,037	11,469	1,031	218	2,168	2,793	247	44	1,879	2,254
Afloat	178	1,989	474			1,248				
Chicago	21,192	27,784	10,253	5,183	3,601	5,167	4,874	1,635	433	264
Duluth	14,758	15,554	1,251	183	1,781	1,477	149	454	1,868	4,241
Afloat	2,012									
Ft. Worth	11,866	11,618	307	377	140	140	32	27	3	21
Galveston	1,113	1,942	187	184						4
Hutchinson	15,190	12,328					2			
Indianapolis	1,611	1,581	874	981	111	160	55	53		
Kansas City	16,487	17,755	1,841	134	117	160	104	105	27	38
Milwaukee	699	1,618	1,861		314	361	72		1,806	1,474
Minneapolis	7,861	15,051	1,278	91	1,098	6,913	1,229	1,831	8,449	10,834
New Orleans	1,871	485	171	54	29					
New York	982	1,249	621	341	2	158				
Afloat	2,858	3,626			167					
Omaha	13,429	10,834	7,318	243	171	1,833	33	292	63	66
Peoria	228	322	814	7	357	187			28	
Philadelphia	1,665	1,475	581	54	29	14	28	44	44	84
Sioux City	1,427	1,744	348	27	443	1,361	2	346	84	334
St. Joseph	2,241	1,613	219	197	821	1,213			13	39
St. Louis	3,028	4,720	981	230	1,373	1,814	33	71	3	3
Wichita	14,127	11,973							37	36
Lakes	39									
Canals		33								
Totals	153,819	166,154	35,755	9,779	17,627	27,975	7,104	5,284	15,018	19,393

Flour Sales Summaries from Leading Markets

Prices reported in The Northwestern Miller's market reviews are for flour packed in 100-lb. cotton sacks unless otherwise specified. Mill list prices are quoted in the principal manufacturing centers and sales prices in the larger distributing centers. They represent average wholesale levels and do not take into account high or low extremes at which occasional individual sales may have been made. Except as noted, the price situation reported in these columns is that of the day preceding publication.

Southwest

Kansas City: A fair amount of bakery flour inquiry netted some small lot business for mills in this area last week. Occasionally a few medium-sized orders were reported, but total volume of business failed to equal the preceding week's quantity which was swelled by three or four chain purchases. Sales in the Southwest last week averaged 65% of six-day capacity, compared with 72% the preceding week and 61% a year ago.

Bakery flour markets in this area lacked the amount of chain inquiry which was present the preceding week, but a fair number of medium-sized lots were sold particularly along the Atlantic Seaboard. At the beginning of the week a few mills completed sales to an eastern chain baker who had been in the market for flour before that week end. Later scattered independent bakers acquired flour in lots ranging upward to 5,000 sacks each, and in a few special instances 15,000 to 25,000 sacks. In addition numerous one and two-car orders were placed on the books.

Finally, during the closing days of the week a national chain booked a moderate amount of fill-in business which probably aggregated around 150,000 sacks. Thus, bakery flour demand was present throughout the week, but it was of moderate proportions.

A tug-of-war between bullish and bearish factions has left the trade fairly well divided in recent weeks. Some mills have been urging their customers that now is the time to buy because wheat costs are so favorable in relation to the loan level. At the same time other mills are cautioning their connections to buy only that flour which is needed within the nearby position, since the wheat supply situation is good on top of a large carryover from the preceding crop year. The sudden turn to the offensive in the Korean war also was an encouraging factor.

Family flour business was only fair. The market was about steady, but in some instances was down 10¢ sack. Directions continued in good volume. Clears were firm, with demand equal to that which was offered and supply scarce.

Export demand was very slow. Only new inquiry to arise during the week was from Norway, which sought offerings of 7% ash clears for November shipment. First cables indicated Norway might buy 1,500 tons.

Operations in the Southwest picked up after the shortened Labor Day week. Kansas City production advanced to an equivalent of 71% of a six-day week capacity, compared with 65% the preceding week and 63% a year ago.

Quotations, carlots, Kansas City, Sept. 16: Hard winter bakery short patent $5.20@5.35, standard 95% patent $5.10@5.20, straight $5.05@5.15, established brands of family flour $6@6.85, first clears $4.30@4.70, second clears $4.15@4.20, 1% ash clears or higher $3.90@4.05; soft wheat short patent $6.65@6.80, straight $5.25@5.35, cake flour $5.85@6.25.

One mill reports domestic business active, 7 fair, 3 quiet, 4 slow, 5 dull.

Wichita: Mills operated 4½ days at capacity last week. Domestic sales increased to average 83% of capacity, compared with 45% the preceding week and 82% a year ago. No export sales were reported. Shipping directions were fair to good. Prices Sept. 15 were unchanged to 5¢ sack lower, compared with the previous week.

Omaha: A handful of bakery flour purchases was made here last week. During the same time mills reported no sales of family flour. Inquiry was lacking, millers said. Production was five days in this area and three to four days outstate, with millers catching up on the few back orders left. Army Quartermaster Corps requested bids on fair commitments for overseas and here in this country, but bidding was practically nil. Bakery flour closed for the week at about $5.25 and family flour at $6.50.

Hutchinson: Flour interest subsided to a considerable extent last week and bookings were small by comparison with the preceding six days. One large baker was in the market but kept offers trimmed below anything that could interest mills of this area. Shipping directions were a shade easier, and operations ranged from 50 to 75%. Prices were 5¢ sack lower. Quotations, Kansas City basis: Family patent $5.85@5.95; bakers patent $5.10@5.20, standard $5@5.10.

Salina: Flour business was slow last week. However, there was more inquiry on a decline. Bookings were only moderate. Prices were 3 to 5¢ sack lower. Shipping directions were good.

Texas: Sales last week probably averaged 20% of capacity, consisting of both family and bakers flour, in small lots and for early shipment. However, inquiry was better than for some time, indicating many buyers are getting low in supplies. Three to four days running time continued to be the rule. Prices were generally about unchanged, but standard bakers averaged slightly lower. Quotations, Sept. 16: Family extra high patent $6.40@6.70, high patent $6.10@6.40, standard bakers, unenriched, $5.60@5.75; first clears, unenriched, $4.65@4.80, delivered Texas Common Points.

Oklahoma City: Sales averaged 22% last week compared with 20% the previous week and 38% a year ago. Bookings were divided 65% to the family trade and 35% to bakers. Operations averaged 75%, compared with 78% the previous week and 75% a year ago. Prices closed unchanged to 10¢ lower.

Quotations, delivered Oklahoma points, Sept. 16: Carlots, family short patent $6@6.80, standard patent $5.75@6.50, bakery unenriched short patent $5.65@5.75, standard patent $5.50@5.60, straight grade $5.45@5.50; truck lots 35¢ higher on all grades.

Northwest

Minneapolis: Sales last week about doubled the previous week's total, pushing the volume above 100% of six-day capacity. Most buying was concentrated in a two-day period at mid-week when prices reflected easiness in the wheat market.

No especially large single orders were placed, most of the buying consisting of moderate-sized orders to round out previous forward bookings. Firm cash wheat premiums, brought about by slower marketings this year and smaller amounts of protein wheat, are the main deterrent to heavier sales.

Estimates of the amount of new crop spring wheat flour buying already accomplished vary considerably. Some mills indicate that 120-day coverage is fairly general in the bakery trade, with jobbers' needs booked perhaps for 60 to 90 days. Others believe that on the average bakers' bookings are sufficient to last only 60 days but that jobbers' are supplied for fully 90 days.

Buyers remain cautious, hoping for further price reductions—perhaps not at the levels prevailing during the last period of heavy booking, but at least somewhat below the current list.

Family flour sales were slow, although directions picked up from the previous week. Buying appears to have reverted to a more normal pace following the heavy business immediately after the outbreak of fighting in Korea. Prices were reduced 10¢ sack during the week Sept. 13.

Mills were asked by the British government to submit bids on 72% extraction straight grades of spring wheat flour, 13% protein, .5% ash, late last week. Sept. 18 they were notified by cable that the Ministry of Food was not in the market that day but that mills should keep it posted on prices. No indication of the quantity sought was given, although shipment in the October-December period was specified.

Sales by spring wheat mills last week averaged 115% of six-day capacity, compared with 60.1% the previous week and 59.1% in the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments from mills averaged 70% of six-day capacity, compared with 75% the previous week.

Production by Minneapolis mills averaged 88% of capacity, compared with 68% the previous week and 85% a year ago. For the entire Northwest, production averaged 77% of capacity, compared with 64% a week earlier and 75% in the corresponding week of 1949.

Quotations Sept. 19: standard patent $5.90@6.10, short patent $6.10@6.30, high gluten $6.35@6.50, established brands of family flour, enriched $7, first clear $5.75@6.25, whole wheat $5.70@5.90.

Interior Northwest Mills: Sales improved somewhat for most interior mills, although most of the business was for relatively nearby shipment. Production averaged 71% of capacity, compared with 62% the previous week and 70% a year ago.

Central West

Chicago: There was an improved demand for spring wheat flour last

Sales Under Wheat Agreement

1950-51

Reporting countries—Total sales, 1,000 bu.

Importing countries	Unrestricted purch. bu.	United States* Wheat	United States* Flour	United States* Total	Australia	Canada	France	Total
Austria	11,900							
Belgium	20,700	340	1	341		3,333		3,674
Bolivia	2,700		867	867		1		868
Brazil	15,000	1,870		1,870		677	1,876	4,423
Ceylon	4,400				2,174			2,174
Costa Rica	1,500		83	83		126		209
Cuba	7,400	6	335	341		3,132		3,473
Denmark	1,817							
Dominican Republic	700		78	78		144		222
Ecuador	1,200		108	108		111		219
Egypt	14,000				10,341			10,341
El Salvador	400	50	100	150		97		247
Guatemala	10,150	18,333		18,333				18,333
Greece	11,700							
Honduras	300		100	100		100		174
Haiti	1,900		30	30		66		96
India	34,287				11,338			11,338
Ireland	13,324				1,847	631		2,478
Israel	5,870	255	2	258		5,181		5,439
Italy	45,419	3,818	101	3,919		5,183		9,102
Lebanon	1,500		5	5				5
Colombia	50					1		1
Mexico	3,150	3,478		3,478				3,478
Netherlands	17,000	1,700	1,181	2,881	1,174	63		4,117
New Zealand	4,585				4,586			4,586
Nicaragua	181		181	181		100		271
Norway	7,714	374	191	1,565	1,130	417		3,112
Panama	331		71	71		16		87
Peru	5,337	1,488	50	1,538	1,233	2		2,773
Portuguese	1,000		80	80		50		130
Portugal	3,344	1,000	311	1,311	113	50		1,474
South Africa	1,837	37	335	372	100	1		473
Spain	1,871					705		705
Sweden	1,116				616			616
Switzerland	3,438					3,018		3,018
U. of S. Africa	11,823					8,313		8,313
U. K.	177,054		100	100	15,835	14,726		30,661
Venezuela	4,700	0	180	180		171		351
Total	514,007	36,804	4,760	41,564	50,587	47,440	1,876	141,467
Unrestricted countries reporting sales		137,542	64,004	201,546	47,433	1,881	250,860	
Total		174,346	68,764	243,110	97,873	3,757	392,327	

*Sales confirmed to Oct. 31, 1950, through Sept. 15, 1950.
†Sales confirmed to March through Sept. 6, 1950.

week. Buying was not general and sales as a whole were not in large lots. However, several round-lot bookings were made, ranging up to 10,000 to 15,000 sacks. Also a good number of orders of one, two and three car lots were reported.

Hard winters were rather quiet, with only the usual number of one and two-car sales being made. Cracker bakers were in the market for additional supplies, sales being in one to five-car lots. Spring wheat clears continued tight and firm. Directions were good.

Family flour prices went down 10¢, but new business was quiet. Deliveries, however, were good.

Mills elsewhere in the central states mills enjoyed a much improved business last week, and they sold about 60% of capacity. More than half of this was hard wheat flour and a number of round lots were sold to chains and larger independents, ranging from 10,000 to 25,000 sacks. Midwestern cracker bakers also reentered the market, and although buying was not general, a few large sales were made. There was also some business in cake flour to the East, the first time in several weeks. Family flour was quiet as this trade is pretty well covered.

Quotations Sept. 16: Spring top patent $5.60@6.20, standard patent $5.70@6, first clear $5.50@5.86, family flour $7.25; hard winter short patent $5.40@5.70, 95% patent $5.30@5.60, first clear $4.55@4.70; soft winter short patent $6@6.80, standard patent $5.10@6.20, first clear $5.15@5.75.

St. Louis: Local mills report that sales of spring wheat flour have been good but that other flour sales are light. There is a heavy demand for clears, but supplies are extremely limited as shipping directions on soft wheat flour have fallen off.

Elsewhere in the central states, mills reported an improvement in flour sales last week. Most of the sales were in smaller lots and for 90 to 120 days' shipment. Slight concessions were made in prices by millers of both hard and soft wheat flour. This was sufficient to induce bakers not fully protected to come into the market. Mill operations were light and mills were pressing for directions. Clears and low grades continued to hold firm in prices, with a light mill run holding supply about equal to demand.

Quotations, St. Louis, Sept. 14: Family top soft patent $6.15, ordinary $5.30; top hard $7.05, ordinary $5.45; bakers soft winter short patent $6.05, cake $6.05, pastry $5.05, soft straights $5.20, clears $4.55; hard winter short patent $5.60, standard patent $5.40, clears $5.20; spring short patent $6.05, standard $5.95, clears $5.95, low protein clears $5.

Toledo: Flour business has settled into a rather routine pace, but, in spite of a not very active demand, trading shows a certain steadiness. Routine sales are being made right along, and the war situation apparently has not resulted in any upset. Wheat prices were only slightly changed.

East

Buffalo: Flour business in the early part of the week remained slow, with chains in the east and local bakeries buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. Uppermost in the buyers' mind is the announcements made by the government agencies of the good crops of wheat and other cereals that have been raised this year. However, during the latter part of the week a strong pick up in demand for all flours occurred. Heavy buying by a prominent chain and brokers resulted in considerable volume of sales for prompt shipment. Local bakers started buying in a moderate way, seeming anxious to have quick delivery as possible.

Production rates of mills started the week fairly easy with a quick step up occasioned by the demand for quick shipments.

Some good bookings were put on the mills' books and if box cars are made available for shipments mills should be able to extend their running time into the new week.

There is a good demand for clears, and they remain very tight with a firm to steady market. Mills are running behind schedule on this output.

Quotations Sept. 15: Spring family $7.40@7.45, high gluten $6.90@6.95, standard $6.45@6.50, short patent $6.60@6.65, first clears $6.25@6.30; hard winter standard $6.05@6.10, first clears $5.80@5.85; soft wheat straights $5.50@5.55, short patents $5.70@5.75.

New York: An indifferent demand for flour held buying to small, widely scattered lots. While the smaller operators are not distantly covered, they hope that increased marketings of spring wheat will force prices lower. They also hope that higher protein content will be present in wheat as offerings come in more freely, and at present are rather pessimistic about new crop high gluten flours.

The large baking trade was interested only occasionally in buying, as much of this group is covered until around the close of the year.

Offerings of clears were much freer and prices were lower with the result that sales were more generally reported. Standard patents also shared in the generally limited volume, and southwesterns participated very moderately. Shipping directions were slow to steady with continued complaints of the poor condition of box cars. Prices were practically unchanged.

Quotations Sept. 16: Spring high glutens $6.75@6.95, standard patents $6.25@6.40, clears $6.10@6.30; Southwestern short patents $5.95@6.16, standard patents $5.75@5.96; high ratio soft winters $6.25@7.05, straights $5.10@5.75.

Boston: Flour quotations were generally lower last week. Springs were mostly 5@10¢ lower, but first clears advanced 5¢ in the inside of the price range. Hard winter weakness was more pronounced, being off 15¢. Outside of a widening of the existing range in high ratio, soft wheat flours failed to fluctuate.

There was considerable resistance to spring wheat quotations. Despite lower prices at the end of the week, trading interest was dormant. Most buyers felt that prices on this type of flour would have to be readjusted to stimulate any buying interest. The crop estimate early in the week added to this trend of thought. Late in the week reports that northwestern mills had become active on the wheat market changed the picture somewhat, and some mill agents reported an increase in inquiries.

Hard wheat flours were freely offered but buyers awaited offerings at a more attractive level. Soft wheat flours held steady all week but trading continued to be of a hand-to-mouth nature.

Quotations Sept. 16: Spring short patents $6.47@6.57, standards $6.27@6.37, high gluten $6.72@6.87, first clears $6.12@6.32; hard winter short patents $5.97@6.12, standards $5.77@5.92; Pacific soft wheat flour $6.12@6.37; eastern soft winter straights $5.02@5.77, high ratio $6.02@7.17, family $7.64@7.67.

Philadelphia: Bakers in this area are finding nothing to cause them to change their flour buying habits, and the market continues to suffer from a lack of interest. The daily volume of business is far below normal, with the principal stumbling block reported to be price. Quotations showed no indication of moving in either direction.

Spring types are under particular restraint because of the premium they command over hard winters, but bakers feel there will be an opportunity to buy later at a substantial saving because of the pressure of new crop marketings.

Most bakers are in a position to defer new commitments for as long as two months because of recent purchases. On the other hand, smaller establishments are not so well stocked and it is their hand-to-mouth purchases which are keeping the market from reaching a complete standstill.

Some buyers thought that by now some mills would be offering flour below the prevailing price in the interest of gaining running time, but if such offers were forthcoming, the amount of reduction was insufficient to stimulate activity. The delivery situation is causing some concern, and there may be some placements by those who are afraid of a further tightening in boxcars.

The export outlook shows no indication of brightening. A report of the Pennsylvania Navigation Commission shows that only 1,000 sacks of flour left the local port during August.

Retail business volume has failed to hold the slight improvement recorded immediately after Labor Day, but the rise in employment figures may be reflected in a larger turnover of sweet goods.

Quotations Sept. 16: Spring family $7.60@7.85, high gluten $6.75@6.85, short patent $6.45@6.55, standard $6.35@6.45, first clear $6.15@6.30; hard winter short patent $6.10@6.20, standard $6@6.10; soft winter standard $4.70@5.

Pittsburgh: Price reductions on spring wheat flour resulted in bakers buying considerable amounts and making commitments as far ahead as 150 days. Hard Kansas bakers patents were bought only in small volume, largely for immediate or at most 60-day deliveries. Family patents sold poorly as most wholesaler grocers and jobbers are still satisfactorily stocked to meet present demands. Clears continued high priced and scarce, with many mills hesitant to fill orders. Soft winter wheat cake and pastry flours had a moderate sale. Flour directions are rated as poor to good.

Quotations Sept. 16: Hard Kansas bakers standard patent $5.67@5.88, medium patent $5.77@5.91, short patent $5.85@6.01; spring wheat standard patent $6.10@6.50, medium patent $6.20@6.65, short patent $6.25@6.75; clears $6.15@6.42; high glutens $6.50@6.90; family flour, advertised brands $7.36@7.80, other brands $6.01@7, pastry and cake flours $5.43@6.80; Pacific Coast pastry flour $6.08.

South

New Orleans: Flour sales were moderate to slow during the past week, with only an occasional inquiry for 120-day shipment. Mill prices were higher than buyers were willing to pay, and as a result sales were generally for prompt to 30-day shipment. A slight pickup was noted on northern springs, but the differential over hard winters is still too great to permit future bookings. Hard winters enjoyed the bulk of the moderate demand, with bakers and jobbers showing most interest.

A slight recession in the price of soft winters did nothing to stimulate sales. Most cracker and cookie bakers have some unfilled contracts and are willing to work them lower before entering into further commitments at higher prices. Cake flour sales continue quiet reflecting the economical limited demand for cakes. Export business is of small volume to both Europe and the South American countries, with limited amounts

SACKCLOTH WITHOUT ASHES—Presentation of a suit of clothes to Harry S. Hansen, manufacturers' representative, by Lloyd M. Steirly, S. H. Sikes Co., chairman of the membership committee for District 4, Association of Operative Millers, was a feature of the district's annual picnic, staged by the Twin City Allied Trades Club near Minneapolis Aug. 27. Mr. Hansen was promised a "suit of clothes" by the membership committee if he obtained his quota of new AOM members. The suit, wrapped in a box bearing the label of a leading Minneapolis clothier, was produced by the Minneapolis plant of Bemis Bro. Bag Co., and was manufactured from Bemis' best grade of burlap. Mr. Steirly is shown in the picture as he adjusts the drape on the two-button sack suit which Bemis has named the "AOM membership committee special."

BAKERS ENTERTAIN CUSTOMERS

IRVINGTON, N. J.—The Essex division of the New Jersey Bakers Board of Trade, Inc., held its annual "Customers' Day" Aug. 9 at Olympic Park. This is the day when these bakers entertain their customers with special-rate rides, food and refreshments. As the women and children came through the park entrances men dressed as bakers handed them a package of cookies. Altogether nearly 10,000 customers attended. Many special-day and unusual cakes were on display in an air-conditioned room, baked by Essex County bakers. They were awarded to holders of winning tickets.

Subsidy Rates Under Wheat Agreement

(In cents per bushel)

	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15
To July 31, '51:					
Class 1*	54	57	56	57	57
Class 2*	54	55	54	55	55
Class 3*	54	53	54	53	53
Class 1†	52	52	52	52	52
West Coast	50	50	50	50	50

*Shall to all of Europe, Mediterranean, Middle East, all of Africa and adjacent islands.

†Shall to Far East and adjacent areas.

‡Shall to Latin America, West Indies and Mexico.

to the latter and practically nothing to Europe.

Quotations Sept. 16, packed in 100-lb. paper bags: Hard winter bakery short patent $5.50@5.65, standard $5.30@5.45, first clear $4.75@4.95; Spring wheat bakery short patent $6.05@6.35, standard $5.95@6.10, first clear $5.40@5.70, high gluten $6.25@6.50, soft wheat short patent $5.65@5.95, straight $5.15@5.40, first clear $4.30@4.60, high ratio cake $5.90@6.30, Pacific Coast cake $6.55@6.65, pastry $5.90@6.05. Shipment by barge from Minneapolis approximately 20¢ a sack less.

Pacific Coast

Seattle: The flour market is quiet, with domestic demand dull and no offshore sales. Quotations Sept. 18: Family patent $7.10, bluestem $6.21, bakery $6.40, pastry $5.83.

Portland: Another slow week was noted in flour circles of the Pacific Northwest. Bookings were extremely light and tapered off to almost nothing at the close when wheat markets showed decided weakness. Local wheat markets held relatively firm, but buyers were looking at the Chicago futures and were not inclined to buy more than small lots. There continues a lack of broad business both in the export and domestic lines. The government is not placing the flour business that had been expected, and along with slow domestic trade, mills are operating at an exceptionally low capacity for this time of the year.

Quotations Sept. 16: High gluten $6.63, all Montana $6.44, bluestem bakers $6.22, cake $6.80, pastry $5.98, whole wheat 100% $5.94, graham $5.65, cracked wheat $5.65.

Canada

Winnipeg: Canadian mills increased their export sales of flour last week to more than 200,000 bbl. All but 44,000 bbl went to IWA countries, including the U.K., Trinidad, Mozambique, Venezuela, Philippines, Barbados, British Guiana and the Belgian Congo. Class 2 sales were chiefly to Hong Kong, Ireland, Lebanon, Japan and Venezuela.

Domestic trade has been on a fair scale, and mills appear to have pretty well caught up in replenishing warehouse stocks in various points in western Canada that become depleted during the recent railway strike. Western mills were operating at about 70% of capacity. There are ample stocks of flour on hand to cover current orders, and prices remain firm. Quotations Sept. 16: Top patent springs for delivery between Fort William and the British Columbia boundary $11.05@11.25 cottons, second patents $10.55@10.75, second patents to bakers $10.05@10.25.

Vancouver: Canadian flour exporters working through here experienced very quiet business last week. Interest across the Pacific continues very poor, mainly due to the financial situation of the more important buyers. The regular monthly quota from the Philippines, which was not issued in August but was expected to be incorporated in the September shipments, had not come through at the end of the week.

There were reports of some interest on behalf of Formosa buyers, but nothing of a definite nature could be learned. Hong Kong buying has been practically non-existent for some weeks since distributors there are apparently having difficulty in disposing of current stocks.

Domestic flour sales continue along normal lines. Prices are unchanged and ample stocks are on hand. For hard wheat grinds, cash car quotations: First patents in 98's cottons $11, bakers patents in paper bags $9.70 and in cottons $10.15; western cake and pastry flour to the trade $10.95@11.35.

Millfeed

Minneapolis: Standard middlings led other millfeeds in a general price advance during the past week, gaining $3 ton. Bran and flour midds. gained $1.50@2.50, and red dog advanced $1. Mills were pressed to keep up with brisk demand, including stepped-up mixed car business. Quotations Sept. 18: Bran $46.50, standard midds. $48.50, flour midds. $55.50, red dog $62.

Duluth: Demand was steady last week, the trend was higher and supplies were adequate. Quotations: Pure bran $45, standard bran $44, standard midds. $48, flour midds. $58.50, mixed feeds $46.50, red dog $61.50.

Kansas City: Values held about steady at levels attained late last week, but pressure from weakness of feed grains was tending to weaken bran Sept. 18. Offerings were in fairly adequate amounts, and demand was fair. Quotations Sept. 18: Bran $41.75@42.50, shorts $48@48.50.

Oklahoma City: Millfeed closed 20¢ higher on bran and $1.50 lower on shorts last week. Quotations, straight cars: Bran $44.50@45.50, millrun $47.50@48.50, shorts $50.50@51.50; mixed or pool cars $1 higher on all classes.

Omaha: Demand picked up considerably toward the end of last week. Bran closed at $42.75 and shorts at $48.50. Supply was good.

Wichita: Demand for bran was good last week, with offerings about offsetting the demand. Demand for shorts was very strong, with offerings insufficient. Quotations, basis Kansas City, Sept. 15: Bran $42.50@43, shorts $48.50@49. Prices on bran were about unchanged, while shorts declined $1@1.50 ton, compared with the preceding week.

Salina: Demand was fair last week. Prices were $1.50 ton lower on bran and $3 ton lower on shorts. Supplies were sufficient for trade needs. Quotations, basis Kansas City: Bran $40.75@41.25, gray shorts $47.25@47.75.

Fort Worth: Quotations Sept. 16: Bran $49@50, gray shorts $56@57, delivered Texas common points, unchanged to a shade higher on bran but $2 lower on shorts, compared with the week previous. Demand was good, while offerings were somewhat restricted.

Hutchinson: Although gray shorts continued to weaken, millfeed demand held up well last week, and mills were unable to meet all wants of the established trade. The mixed car trade showed a revived interest. Bran held firm while the heavier millfeed was off $1.75 ton. Quotations, Kansas City basis: Bran $41.75@42.25, gray shorts $47.75@48.25.

Chicago: Bran $47.50, standard midds. $53@54, flour midds. $59@60, red dog $65@67. Demand picking up, supplies ample.

St. Louis: Offerings of millfeed are ample, but demand is not too pressing. Bran $45.25@45.75, shorts $51.50@52, St. Louis.

Buffalo: Demand was fair to slow last week, and supplies were good. Prices started the week with a weak tone but strengthened at the end of the week. Quotations: Standard bran $48.50@50, flour midds. $65@67, standard midds. $55@56, red dog $66.50@68.

Pittsburgh: Demand was fair to good last week. Offers were sufficient to meet demand. Conservative buying for nearby and at most 30-day needs continued. Quotations f.o.b. Pittsburgh points: Bran $53.50@55.10, standard midds. $57.60@58.10, flour midds. $64.10@67.10, red dog $69.10@73.10.

Boston: Millfeed quotations were generally higher last week, although the advance was restrained. Spring bran was $1.50@2.50, mixed feeds and middlings were $1 higher, and red dog held unchanged. Buying activity was again quite limited. Purchases in most instances were limited to immediate needs. The crop report early in the week seemed to be an effective brake against any large scale buying. Quotations Sept. 16: Spring bran $59@60, midds. $60.50@61, mixed feeds $60@61, red dog $72.

Philadelphia: The millfeed market showed a slightly easy undertone last week although prices held up pretty well in the face of light demand. Sept. 16 quotations showed standard bran at $58 and standard midds. at $59, both unchanged from the previous week. Red dog moved up $1 to $75.

Toledo: Prices have varied, and last week they were a little firmer and higher than the previous week. Quotations were $48.00@50 for bran and $51@53 for middlings, f.o.b. mill. Supplies moved into consumption, and there was no backing up.

New Orleans: Millfeed remained fairly steady during the past week. Feed mixers and jobbers showed a lack of interest. Inquiries were light, and mills were not pressing. The small amount of business worked was for immediate and balance September. Futures were slightly stronger, but no bookings were reported. Bran $52@52.50, shorts $58@58.50, midds. in jutes $56@56.50.

Ogden: Millfeed prices were unchanged last week, with demand and supply about equal and mills working around the clock seven days a week. Plants are booked well into October. Quotations: Red bran and millrun $47, midds. $51. To Denver: Red bran and millrun $54, midds. $58. To California: Red bran and millrun $54.50, midds. $58.50, f.o.b. San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Seattle: The market is quiet, with buying interest lacking. Quotations Sept. 18: $47@47.50.

Portland: Millrun $47.50, midds. $54.

Vancouver: Domestic demand continues below normal, due mainly to current prices and the sharp reduction in poultry flocks. Offerings from western mills are ample for current needs, and prices are unchanged. Cash car quotations: Bran $61.55, shorts $71.55@74.55, middls. $73.55@74.55.

Winnipeg: Millfeeds are moving freely at firm prices. Apart ffom small amounts from Alberta mills going to British Columbia, a large percentage of western mill output is going to eastern Canada, with a few carlots reportedly finding their way to New England. Sales in the three prairie provinces are very small. Quotations: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta bran $58, shorts $67; small lots ex-country elevators and warehouses $3 extra.

Oatmeal

Minneapolis: Bulk rolled oats were quoted at $5.54 Sept. 19; 20-oz. packages $3.10, 48-oz. packages $3.35.

Winnipeg: Rolled oat and oatmeal trade is moderate, with small amounts going for export. Mills are operating only part time, with supplies sufficient to take care of present buying orders. Quotations Sept. 15: Rolled oats in 80-lb. sacks $6.15 in the three prairie provinces; oatmeal in 98-lb. sacks $7.40.

Rye

Minneapolis: Rye flour business remains slack, with prices up 5¢ sack from a week ago. Quotations Sept. 18: Pure white rye $4.30@4.60, medium rye $4.10@4.40, dark rye $3.55@3.85.

Portland: White rye $6, pure dark $5.10.

Pittsburgh: Rye flour buying last week was hand-to-mouth. Directions were fair. Quotations f.o.b. Pittsburgh points: Pure white rye No. 1 $4.85@4.95, medium $4.50@4.75, dark $4.20@4.25, blended $6.15@6.35, rye meal $6.40@6.45.

New York: Rye flour sales last week were small and without feature. Stocks and contracts are fair. At current levels buying is expected to remain cautious. Pure white patents $4.80@4.95.

Buffalo: Rye flour demand showed a good pick-up last week, with local bakeries entering the market to a greater extent. The surprising gain was attributed to increased demand for rye bread for home use and school pupils' lunches. Quotations: White rye $5.15@5.20, dark rye $4.40@4.45, medium rye $4.95@5.

Philadelphia: Most bakers are deferring purchases of rye flour in the hope of price reductions. The only activity is furnished by hand-to-mouth purchases by those whose stocks are low. The Sept. 16 quotation on rye white of $4.85@4.95 was up 5¢ in the bottom of the spread, compared with the previous week.

St. Louis: New sales and shipping directions are fair. Pure white $4.95, medium $4.75, dark $4.20, rye meal $4.45.

Chicago: Buying of rye was on a hand-to-mouth basis last week. Directions were good. White patent rye $4.40@4.45, medium $4.20@4.30, dark $3.40@3.70.

WALL-ROGALSKY BUILDS ADDITION TO ELEVATOR

McPHERSON, KANSAS — The Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co., McPherson, is building an addition to its country elevator at Windom, Kansas, E. A. Wall, president of the milling firm, said last week. The new tanks will hold an additional 100,000 bu., giving the milling company a total of 210,000 bu. at the Windom location. It is expected that the addition will be ready for operation by the middle of November. The Wall-Rogalsky firm also has country elevators at three other locations, as well as at the mill, and with the new Windom addition will have a total grain storage capacity of 750,000 bu.

MOSTLY PERSONAL

John W. Cain, general manager of the southwestern division of the International Milling Co., Kansas City, is vacationing in Colorado. Mr. Cain left for Colorado following a meeting of the advisory council of the department of milling industry of Kansas State College. He is chairman of the council. The council met in Manhattan Sept. 13 with **James A. McCain**, president of the college.

●

Louis J. Dudt of Dudt's Bakery, Pittsburgh, president of the Associated Retail Bakers of America, recently completed an extensive trip visiting retail bakeries in western Pennsylvania and New York state. Since taking the ARBA office in June, Mr. Dudt has also visited retail bakeries in five western states in his campaign to increase the effectiveness of the ARBA program for its members.

●

Harry Harrison of the Acme Flour Mills Co. sales department, Oklahoma City, is vacationing in Kentucky, visiting relatives.

●

Mr. and Mrs. George David Smithwick, who were married Aug. 12, will make their home in San Francisco. Mrs. Smithwick is the former **Marilyn Maude Steinke**, daughter of **William M. Steinke**, vice president and co-manager of King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis, and **Mrs. Steinke**. Mr. Smithwick's parents' home is at Casco, Wis.

●

George Martin of the American Elevator & Grain division of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Buffalo, and **R. W. Hale**, millfeed sales, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Buffalo, were guests on the New York Produce Exchange recently.

●

A. H. Douglas of Cargill, Inc., was low net winner and **G. R. Nelson** of Universal Grain Co. was runner-up at the Sept. 15 tournament of the New York Produce Exchange Golf Assn., held at the Suburban Golf Club, Union City, N.J. **J. H. Blake** and **L. A. Viviano**, flour brokers, were among the flour men who won prizes.

●

John B. Wall, vice president and sales manager of the Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co., McPherson, Kansas, is calling on trade connections in the South this week.

●

Leo Andrade, export office sales manager for General Mills, Inc., at San Juan, Puerto Rico, is visiting in Oklahoma City. He is accompanied by **Mrs. Andrade** and **Leo, Jr.** Mr. Andrade formerly resided in Oklahoma City.

●

Charles Wilson, formerly with the M.F.A. Cooperative Grain & Feed Co., Kansas City, has been named to the staff of the Bunge Corp. in Kansas City.

●

Melvin C. Allen, assistant director of production in the New York headquarters offices of the National Biscuit Co., has been appointed manager of the company's plant at Buffalo.

●

F. S. Birkenmeyer, vice president and sales manager, and **C. W. Kutz** of the durum department, Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Minneapolis, called on the New York flour trade recently.

●

Charles Regan, Jr., son of **Charles J. Regan** of the Interstate Bakeries Corp., Chicago, was married Aug. 12 to **Miss Lucille Lynch**. The ceremony was performed at the Little Flower Church. The junior Mr. Regan, since he was graduated from Northwestern University, has been with Chicago Metallic Mfg. Co. and recently was promoted to the company's bakery division sales department.

●

Elmer E. Huffman, sales manager for the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is on a business trip to New York City and other eastern points.

●

Elmo Sleight, director of sales, Acme Flour Mills Co., Oklahoma City, has returned from a vacation at Newport Beach and in the San Bernardino mountains of California.

●

H. Reynolds Galbraith, product manager, grocery products sales, and **Robert D. Watson**, assistant to the director of personnel relations, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, were recent visitors at the company's New York headquarters.

●

A. E. Schultz, secretary and supervisor of weights of the Toledo Board of Trade, will attend the 29th annual meeting of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Assn. Sept. 25 in Kansas City. Mr. Schultz is secretary-treasurer of the organization.

●

J. Lloyd Ford, chairman, and **Leslie A. Ford**, president, Shawnee (Okla.) Milling Co., were recent visitors at the Oklahoma Millers Assn. headquarters in Oklahoma City.

●

Howard C. Goss, manager of branches for the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is on an extended business trip which will take him to various points in Arkansas and Louisiana.

●

E. Don Russell, sales manager for the William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kansas, left Sept. 17 for a two-week visit with mill connections in the central and southeastern states.

●

Russell L. Eberwine, formerly sales manager for the Continental Baking Co. in Dayton, Ohio, has assumed duties as manager for the same firm in Youngstown, Ohio.

●

Charles B. Moore, executive vice president of the Wichita (Kansas) Flour Mills Co., has returned from a short vacation at Manitou, Colo. **Mrs. Moore**, who spent the summer at their cottage at Manitou, returned with him.

●

Arthur H. Smith, assistant comptroller of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, has been appointed a member of the committee on research of the National Association of Cost Accountants. He is also a national director of the association and is a past president of the Twin Cities chapter of the organization.

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Flour Output Shows 7% Gain in July, Census Bureau Says

WASHINGTON—Wheat flour production by U.S. mills during July was 7% higher than for June, the Bureau of the Census reported. The total output for July was 18,970,000 sacks, and was only slightly higher than for the same month of 1949.

Mills operated at 81.6% of capacity, against 68.9% in June. July wheat grindings were 44,175,000 bu. against 41,065,000 bu. the previous month. Wheat offal output was estimated at 383,000 tons, against 353,000 tons for June.

Rye flour output is estimated at 187,000 sacks, a 3% increase over June. Rye grindings totaled 422,000 bu., against 397,000 bu. the previous month.

A detailed report of production by states for July will be released by the Census Bureau in the near future.

PENNSYLVANIA MILLERS SET CONVENTION PROGRAM

LANCASTER, PA.—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Assn. has arranged a program in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture for its convention here Oct. 6-7.

Walter C. Berger, president, American Feed Manufacturers Assn., will discuss "The Feed Industry—1951." Dr. W. E. Petersen, renown professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota, will speak on "Mastitis and the Dairy Industry." Dr. R. M. Bethke, chairman of the department of animal science and assistant director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, will talk on "APF and the Antibiotics" and "Trace Minerals in Livestock Feeding," at the Friday afternoon and Saturday morning sessions.

An up-to-the-minute report on the "Impact of War Mobilization on the Feed and Grain Business" will be presented by Ray B. Bowden, executive vice president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

Other speakers—each an expert in his field—are expected. The ladies will have luncheon in Hershey with a trip through the chocolate plant and a tour of the scenic spots of this famous town. They will have a "Koffee Klatsch" in the hotel on Friday morning with demonstration of the latest developments in home economics by two widely-read home economists. Altogether there will be two days full of new ideas and a new outlook on life for the family.

VANCOUVER EXCHANGE ELECTS NEW COUNCIL

VANCOUVER — The Vancouver Grain Exchange annual meeting held here during the week elected a council together with committees on arbitrations and appeals. The new council will meet within a week to name officers for the year.

Those elected to the council were Meridith Berridge, Canada Grain Export Co., Ltd.; J. J. Conn, Cargill Grain Co.; D. Roy Davis, Buckerfield's, Ltd.; J. E. Gage, Pacific Elevators, Ltd.; Vernon Lester, Hallet & Carey, Ltd.; Pierre Mauriacourt, Leval & Co. and Philip Wolfe, Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

The retiring president is Mr. Lester, and in line to succeed him is last year's vice president, Mr. Berridge.

The new committee on arbitration is: R. T. Bishop, Continental Grain Co.; D. H. Burney, Searle Terminals, Ltd.; D. Roy Davis, C. G. Earhart, broker; Vernon Lester, R. C. Milroy, Milroy Grain Co. and F. C. Wilkins, Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

The committee on appeals is: R. M. Bryan, Hall, Bryan, Ltd.; J. E. Gage, Pierre Mauriacourt, Hugh McKay, United Grain Growers Terminals, Ltd.; Robert McKee, Canada Grain Export Co.; J. C. A. Nijdam, Continental Grain Co. and John Whittle, Midland Pacific Terminals, Ltd.

CALLED SEASONAL WORK UNDER WAGE-HOUR LAW

WASHINGTON—Under a preliminary determination made Sept. 12, the 14-weeks-per-year limited overtime pay exemption for industries of a seasonal nature under the Fair Labor Standards Act—the federal wage-hour law—will apply to the receiving of soybeans for storage by cottonseed crushing mills.

This has been announced by William R. McComb, administrator of the U.S. Department of Labor's wage and hour and public contracts divisions, in a formal notice for publication in the Federal Register. He reported that a prima facie case for the determination has been shown in the application for the exemption filed by the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Assn., Jackson.

If no objection and request for a hearing is filed with the administrator within 15 days, he will make a final determination upon the prima facie case.

The overtime pay requirement of the wage-hour law provides time and one half an employee's regular rate of pay for work after 40 hours in a work week. Under the seasonal industry type of exemption, employers in the industry are granted up to 14 weeks in a year during which employees need be paid overtime only after 12 hours of work in a day or 56 hours in a work week.

SECURITY TO EXPAND

ABILENE, KANSAS—The third major milling expansion here in less than two years is planned by the Security Milling Co. New storage bins totaling 300,000 bu. capacity will be constructed soon. They will include eight large concrete tanks comprising 18 separate bins. Each of these tanks will be 70 to 100 ft. high. A portion of the old elevator will be torn down to provide the site for the new structure.

MORE HUTCHINSON STORAGE

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS—Start was made last week on another 600,000-bu. addition to the C. D. Jennings Grain Co. terminal in Hutchinson, Kansas. Mr. Jennings will supervise the work himself. The structure will connect with the old headhouse and adjoin it to the east of the latest addition completed in July. It will give the Jennings company 4,270,000 bu. capacity and increase Hutchinson space to 22,670,000 bu.

GRAIN ELEVATORS BURN

RICHFIELD, IDAHO—Two large grain elevators in Richfield were completely destroyed by fire September 15, according to E. J. Flavan, elevator operator. The loss was covered by insurance. In addition there were 20,000 bu. of stored wheat in the elevators which was also destroyed. Firemen managed to prevent the flames from spreading to 550,000 bu. stored on the ground and to freight cars.

BOOST IN MANCHURIAN SOYBEAN CROP PLANNED

WASHINGTON—The official plan for Manchuria's 1950 soybean crop called for 117.2 million bushels from 75 million acres, according to Y. Tung of the American Consulate General, Hong Kong.

Last year's production of 66 million bushels was probably the smallest in several decades. Drouth in the northern part of the country and floods in the south greatly reduced the yield per acre.

Manchuria produced an average of 150 million bushels of soybeans in the late 1930's but has not since reached that level.

MILLFEED FUTURES

The following is a comparison of selling prices at Kansas City for Sept. 9 and 16:

BRAN—	Sept. 9	Sept. 16
September	$41.25@ 41.50	$41.50@ 41.75
October	41.50@ 42.00	42.00@ 43.13
November	43.25@ 43.75	44.13@ 44.63
December	@*43.75	44.50@ 45.25
January	44.25@ 44.75	45.00@ 45.75
February	44.25@ 45.00	45.50@ 46.75
SHORTS—		
September	$48.00@ 48.50	$47.50@ 48.50
October	@*48.00	48.75@ 50.50
November	47.25@ 48.10	48.50@ 49.75
December	47.00@ 48.00	48.10@ 49.00
January	46.75@ 47.75	48.00@ 48.75
February	@*46.50	48.00@ 49.50
Sales (tons)	1,050	240

*Sale.

DEATHS

Hector A. Dick, 70, president and treasurer of the Dick Bros. Bakery, Manitowoc, Wis., which he helped to found in 1910, died recently following a short illness. The bakery now has a fleet of trucks distributing throughout the Manitowoc area, in addition to its model retail store at the site of its modern bakery. Mr. Dick had been for many years active in the Wisconsin Bakers Assn. as well as in numerous Manitowoc business and civic groups. Survivors are his son, **Oscar,** who is vice president and secretary of the Dick firm, a brother and three grandchildren.

Norman F. Church, 72, former president and general manager of the Bright Biscuit Co. in Kansas City, Kansas, died Sept. 12 in a hospital in Santa Ana, Cal. For about 20 years Mr. Church was associated with the National Biscuit Co. in Denver. He then became manager of the Kansas City firm in 1924 and served until his retirement in 1948. He was president of the Bright Biscuit Co. between 1924 and 1945.

Curt Michaelis, 58, president of Basic Foods, Inc., New York, died in his home in Weehawken Sept. 14 after a brief illness. He came to this country from Germany in 1923. He was engaged in the development of food products and icing bases for baked goods and developed various machines for applying ices mechanically to bread and cake. Mr. Michaelis was a member of the Bakers Club, Inc.

Lyman C. West, 81, statistician for the Chicago Board of Trade until his retirement Jan. 1, 1950, died Sept. 21 at his home in Chicago. Mr. West entered the employment of the board of trade in 1889 and served the exchange continuously for 61 years. He came to Chicago from the East in a covered wagon. Mr. West is survived by three daughters.

WANT ADS

Advertisements in this department are 10¢ per word; minimum charge, $2. Add 20¢ per insertion for forwarding of replies if keyed to office of publication. (Count six words for signature.) Situation Wanted advertisements will be accepted for ½¢ per word, $1 minimum. Add 10¢ per insertion for keyed replies. Display Want Ads $8 per inch per insertion. All Want Ads cash with order.

HELP WANTED

FLOUR PACKERS WANTED — YEAR round employment with guaranteed weekly wage. Frank H. Blodgett, Inc., Janesville, Wis.

FAMILY FLOUR SALESMAN FOR SOUTH Carolina. Good proposition for man well acquainted with jobbing trade. Full line of flours and feeds, with mill cooperation and aggressive sales promotions. Correspondence confidential. Address 1007, The Northwestern Miller, 612 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED

Bakery Flour Sales Manager

Substantial, independent mill offers excellent opportunity to man with successful experience in bakery flour sales. An adequate salary and no barriers to future advancement make this an attractive position to a man with ambition. Reply in strict confidence, write in full detail to

Address 1002, The Northwestern Miller Minneapolis 1, Minn.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION AS HEAD MILLER IN ANY mill up to 1,000 sacks capacity, or as second in larger; or grinder or bolter. Age 34, married. Can come at once. P. E. Harmon, Aberdeen, S.D.

EXPERIENCED HARD AND SOFT wheat miller wants position offering stable employment. Address 1013, The Northwestern Miller, 614 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED TO BUY — RICHARDSON scales, bag closing machines and other good mill, feed and elevator equipment. J. E. Hagan, 1413 E. High, Jefferson City, Mo.

INDIANA BAKERS ASSN. HOLDS SUMMER OUTING

INDIANAPOLIS—A good crowd of bakers, allied men and ladies turned out for the recent two-day outing of the Indiana Bakers Assn. at Lake Wawasee. The golf tournament was held at Maxwelton Golf Course, while boating, fishing, horseshoe pitching and card games were available for nongolfers.

William Leman, Jr., Tennant & Hoyt Co., Bremen, Ind., won first prize and a plaque in the golf tournament with a low gross of 158 for the 36-hole meet. Ernest Hampton, Hampton Bakery, Red Key, Ind., was second with a low gross of 173, edging out Jesse Dietzen, Dietzen Bakery, Kokomo, who was third with 174.

Among the allieds, W. A. Noonan, Lockwood Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, had a low gross of 172, followed by H. R. Henry, Corn Products Refining Co., Fort Wayne, with 184.

from golden waves of grain

Only the finest high protein, hard spring wheats are used in the milling of King Midas Flour. And at every step in the milling process, emphasis is on quality.

That's why King Midas helps bakers to consistently produce higher quality products.

KING MIDAS FLOUR

A PRODUCT OF KING MIDAS FLOUR MILLS PV MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Sept. 24-26—Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn. and Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Assn., joint convention, Kansas City (Mo.) Municipal Auditorium; headquarters, Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn., Hotel Muehlebach; sec., Don F. Clark, 100 Merchants Exchange Bldg., St. Louis 2; headquarters, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Assn., Hotel President; sec., D. A. Meinershagen, Higginsville, Mo.

Sept. 26—New Jersey Bakers Board of Trade, Inc.; Scheutzen Park, Union City.

Oct. 1-3—Kentucky Master Bakers Assn., Inc.; Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky.; sec., M. J. Fickenscher, 919 Monmouth St., Newport, Ky.

Oct. 6-7—Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Assn., convention, and Nutrition conference in cooperation with Pennsylvania State College; Hotel Brunswick, Lancaster, Pa.; sec., Jesse P. Humpton, 28 E. Orange St., Lancaster.

Oct. 7—Intermountain District, Association of Operative Millers, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Oct. 7—District 6, Association of Operative Millers; Tecumseh, Mich; sec., Clyde F. Davis, 613 LaFayette St., Ionia, Mich.

Oct. 12-14—District 9, Association of Operative Millers, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash., sec., Francis R. King, 904 Miller St., Seattle 2.

Oct. 13-18 — American Bakers Tom Smith, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chi-Assn; Hotel Sherman, Chicago; sec., cago.

Oct. 20—National Soft Wheat Millers Assn.; King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C.; sec., Paul M. Marshall, 509 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Oct. 29-Nov. 2—National Bakers Supply House Assn.; Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo.; headquarters, 64 East Lake St., Chicago 1.

Nov. 1—Connecticut Bakers Assn., Inc.; Hotel Bond, Hartford; sec., Charles Burr, 584 Campbell Ave., West Haven 16.

Nov. 12-14—New England Bakers Assn.; Statler Hotel, Boston; sec., Robert E. Sullivan, 81 Exeter St., Boston.

Nov. 29-21—Western Grain & Feed Assn.; Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; sec., Mark G. Thornburg, 427 Des Moines Bldg., Des Moines 9.

1951

Jan. 8-9—Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Assn.; Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati; sec., C. V. Thomas, 44 E. Broad St., Columbus.

Jan. 12—National Soft Wheat Millers Assn.; Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.; sec., Paul M. Marshall, 309 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6.

Jan. 21-23 — Pennsylvania Bakers Assn., William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh; sec., Theodore Staab, 5700 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

Jan. 21-23—Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Assn.; Hotel Claypool, Indianapolis; sec., Fred R. Sale, 609 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis.

Jan. 23-25 — National Macaroni Manufacturers Assn.; Hotel Flamingo, Miami Beach, Fla.; sec., Robert M. Green, 139 N. Ashland Ave., Palatine, Ill.

April 16-18 — Pacific Northwest Bakers Conference, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

April 27-28—Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Assn.; Plaza Hotel, San Antonio; sec.-treas., Ben M. Ferguson, Brackett Grain Co., Fort Worth.

April 29-May 1 — Texas Bakers Assn.; Baker Hotel, Dallas; sec., Mrs. Ed Goodman, 1134 National City Bldg., Dallas 1.

April 29-May 2—Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois bakers associations, joint convention; Sherman Hotel, Chicago; acting sec., Thelma E. Dallas, 33 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4.

May 6-9—Southern Bakers Assn., Inc.; Palm Beach Biltmore, Palm Beach, Fla.; sec., E. P. Cline, 703 Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

May 11-12—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn., Hotel Broadview, Wichita, Kansas; sec.-treas., O. E. Case, 823 Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson.

May 14-18—Association of Operative Millers; Sherman Hotel, Chicago; sec., Donald S. Eber, 630 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City.

May 21-25—American Association of Cereal Chemists; Minneapolis, Minn.; sec., Frank R. Schwain, Procter & Gamble, M. A. & R Bldg., Ivorydale, Cincinnati 17, Ohio.

May 28-29—Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Assn.; Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo; sec., C. V. Thomas, 44 E. Broad St., Columbus 15.

June 3-5—Heart of America Bakers (bakers association of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma); Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.; temporary chairman, Joseph Denner, Golden Crust Bakery, Alva, Okla.

CHARLES H. KENSER
Member Omaha Grain Exchange
MILLING WHEAT
MILLFEED • FLOUR
440 Omaha Grain Exchange
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

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Kansas City, Missouri

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The Flour with the Doubt and Trouble left out
TENNANT & HOYT COMPANY
Lake City, Minn.

SWANS DOWN
• Bakery Cake Flours
• Donut Mixes
and a complete line of other Central States and West Coast Specialized Soft Wheat Bakery Flours.
IGLEHEART BROTHERS

Dobry's Best
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Best of the West
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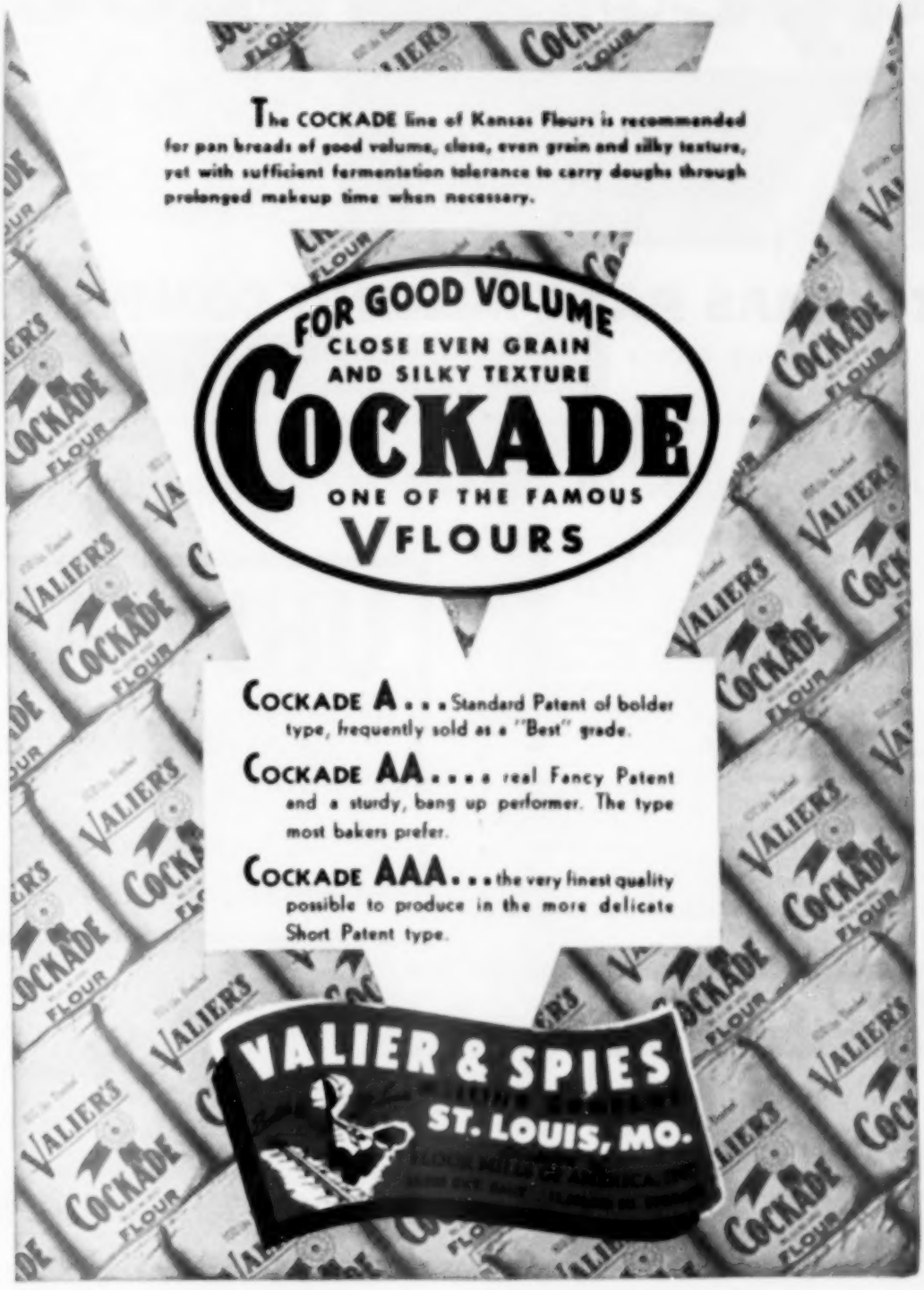
A few strictly protected territories open for top-rank brokers

THE thing that makes DOBRY flours a great buy for a flour jobber is something that money can't buy: the ideals that stand behind DOBRY'S BEST and BEST of the WEST. Every man and woman in this milling company is determined that these brand names shall represent just the finest, best-baking flour that's made anywhere. You can't weigh this enthusiasm on a scale or measure it in a laboratory, but it is sure a mighty important factor in the baking quality of any flour. You'll find DOBRY flours are honestly milled and honestly priced and, *honestly*, you can build a fine flour business with them.

JED CHECKUM
The Dobry Quality Policeman

DOBRY FLOUR MILLS, INC.
Yukon, Oklahoma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CLOSE EVEN GRAIN
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COCKADE A . . . a Standard Patent of bolder type, frequently sold as a "Best" grade.
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COCKADE AAA . . . the very finest quality possible to produce in the more delicate Short Patent type.
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"Page's Quality Control program begins with the selection of superior wheats. And our modern mill at Topeka is ideally located to draw preferred quality grain from four big wheat states — Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska. "

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3 BAKER FLOURS

that give
peace of mind in your shop.

TEA TABLE
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THE WEBER FLOUR MILLS CO.

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An Investment in Satisfaction...

ISMERTA!

Mr. Jobber, when you buy ISMERTA flour you're making an investment in consumer satisfaction and good will for your business. For ISMERTA'S fine quality has real consumer sales appeal and quickly builds a brand preference that means steady repeat business. This will be a good year for flour sales . . . and ISMERTA is a good brand with which to build those sales.

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Flour Mill Agents
Produce Exchange NEW YORK

GRISTLE GRINS

Johnny sat patiently through the first number of the San Francisco Symphony concert. Next, the coloratura soprano was featured with orchestral accompaniment.

"Mother," Johnny exclaimed, "why is that man shaking his stick at the lady?"

"Shush. He's not shaking his stick at her," said the parent.

"Then what," queried Johnny, "is she screaming about?"

◆ ◆ ◆

A young mother came to the door of the nursery and saw her husband, a lumber dealer, standing over the baby's crib. Silently, she watched him as he stood looking down at the sleeping infant. In his face she read rapture, doubt, admiration, ecstasy, incredulity, wonder. Deeply touched, with eyes glistening, she tiptoed to his side and put her arms around his neck. "A penny for your thoughts, darling," she whispered. Startled into consciousness, he blurted: "For the life of me, I don't see how they can make a crib like that for four bucks!"

◆ ◆ ◆

A traveling salesman arrived home unexpectedly to find his wife in the arms of another man. The interloper, however, gave him this proposition: "I love your wife and she loves me. I'll play you a game of gin rummy for her. If you lose, I want you to divorce her and I'll marry her. If I lose, I promise never to see her again."

"Okay," the husband agreed. "But how about playing a penny a point to make the game interesting?"

◆ ◆ ◆

When Huey Long was making headlines in Washington a Louisiana senator asked him to back him in an election race.

"I can't do that," said Long. "And it's all your own fault. Even I could not get you elected. Not after that story about the hotel episode in New Orleans."

"That story is a damned lie," protested the politician. "Why, there isn't even any Hotel Episode in New Orleans!"

◆ ◆ ◆

The cost of living today is your income plus 25%.

◆ ◆ ◆

A lot of men miss their wives' cooking every chance they get.

◆ ◆ ◆

Salesgirl: "Here's a lovely sentiment—'To the only girl I ever loved'."

Sailor: "That's the stuff. Give me a dozen of them."

◆ ◆ ◆

Bill Lawrence, producer of "Screen Guild Players," forwards a conversation piece he overheard between two Hollywood actresses who met at a party. One had just announced her engagement.

"Did your fiancé tell you," purred the other girl, "that he'd proposed to me?"

"Not specifically," was the squelch, "but he did say he had done a lot of foolish things before he met me."

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Representing
Highest Class Mills and Buyers
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Produce Exchange NEW YORK

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Pure Soft Winter Wheat Flour
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TRADEMARKS

The following trade-marks have been published in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office preliminary to registration. Manufacturers and distributors who feel that they would be damaged by the registration of any of these marks are permitted by law to file **a formal notice of opposition, within 30 days after official publication of the marks. Official publication dates are included below.**

HUN-CRAFT—Safeway Stores, Inc., Baltimore, Md., and Oakland, Cal., also doing business as Fairfax Bread Co., Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, bakery goods, namely, hot dog rolls. The claimed effect March 7, 1949. Published Aug. 1, 1950.

MATCHLESS QUALITY—Van Dusen Harrington Co., doing business as Christian Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., wheat flour. Use claimed since 1891. Published Aug. 1, 1950.

ALBERT LEA SPECIAL—Van Dusen Harrington Co., doing business as Mills of Albert Lea, Minneapolis, Minn., wheat flour. Use claimed since January, 1917. Published Aug. 1, 1950.

FLO-DO—Flo-Do Corp., Dallas, Texas, pie and pastry crust mix. Use claimed since July, 1948. Published Aug. 1, 1950.

COTTAGE—Joe Lowe Corp., New York, N. Y., doughnuts. Use claimed since March, 1937. Published Aug. 1, 1950.

AVERNO—Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill., oat flour, a specialty milled flour to be used as a stabilizer and bun conditioner principally for food products. Use claimed since Dec. 1, 1941. Published Aug. 1, 1950.

COTTAGE—Joe Lowe Corp., New York, N. Y., prepared flour for making doughnuts. Use claimed since March, 1937. Published Aug. 1, 1950.

CHARACTER — Randolph Milling Co., Ark., Ill., wheat flour. Use claimed since Jan. 1, 1947. Published Aug. 15, 1950.

YANKEE DOODLES — Uneeda Bakeries, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., cake. Use claimed since January, 1919. Published Aug. 22, 1950.

International UNION MADE (registered)—Bakery and Confectionery International Union of America, Chicago, Ill., all bakery goods, namely, bread, biscuits, crackers, cakes, cookies, pies and rolls. Use claimed since 1940. Published Aug. 22, 1950.

WHITE CASTLE SYSTEM, INC.—White Castle System, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, pies, buns and cakes. Use claimed since January, 1931.

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Established 1851
FLOUR IMPORTERS
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H. J. B. M. RADEMAKER
GENERAL AGENCY
Bulletin Correspondences With Shippers of
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Codes: Riverside, Bentley's, Wieger's Blitz (1940 & 1438)

Established 1844
FIRMA WITSENBURG JR.
IMPORTERS OF FLOUR AND OTHER CEREALS
POSTBOX 943 AMSTERDAM C
Reference
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GEBROEDERS VREESWYK
UTRECHT, HOLLAND
IMPORTERS OF FLOUR, CEREALS AND FEEDINGSTUFFS
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DONSZELMANN EN CO. N.V.
Importers Since 1883
Flour, Semolina, Rice and other Cereals
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Established 1895
OTTO MADSEN
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Oslo, Norway
Cable Address: "LEROM"

GRIPPELING & VERKLEY N. V.
FLOUR SPECIALISTS SINCE 1880
AMSTERDAM
Cable Address: Brigrip, Amsterdam
Codes: Bentley's Complete Phrase, A.B.C. 6th Ed., Riverside, Private
Bankers: Twentsche Bank, Amsterdam Reference: Guarantee Trust, New York

McKINNON & McDONALD, Ltd.
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76 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW
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N. V. COMMISSIEHANDEL "CEREALES"
V.d.N. OLDENBARNEVELTSTRAAT 53 ROTTERDAM, (HOLLAND)
P.O.B. 181
Affiliated with
G. DALOZE GRAIN AGENCY S.A. ANTWERP (BELGIUM)
Reference: THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER, MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.)

N.V. HANDELSVEREENIGING
BOLLE & SCHILTHUIS
ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND
Affiliated with
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